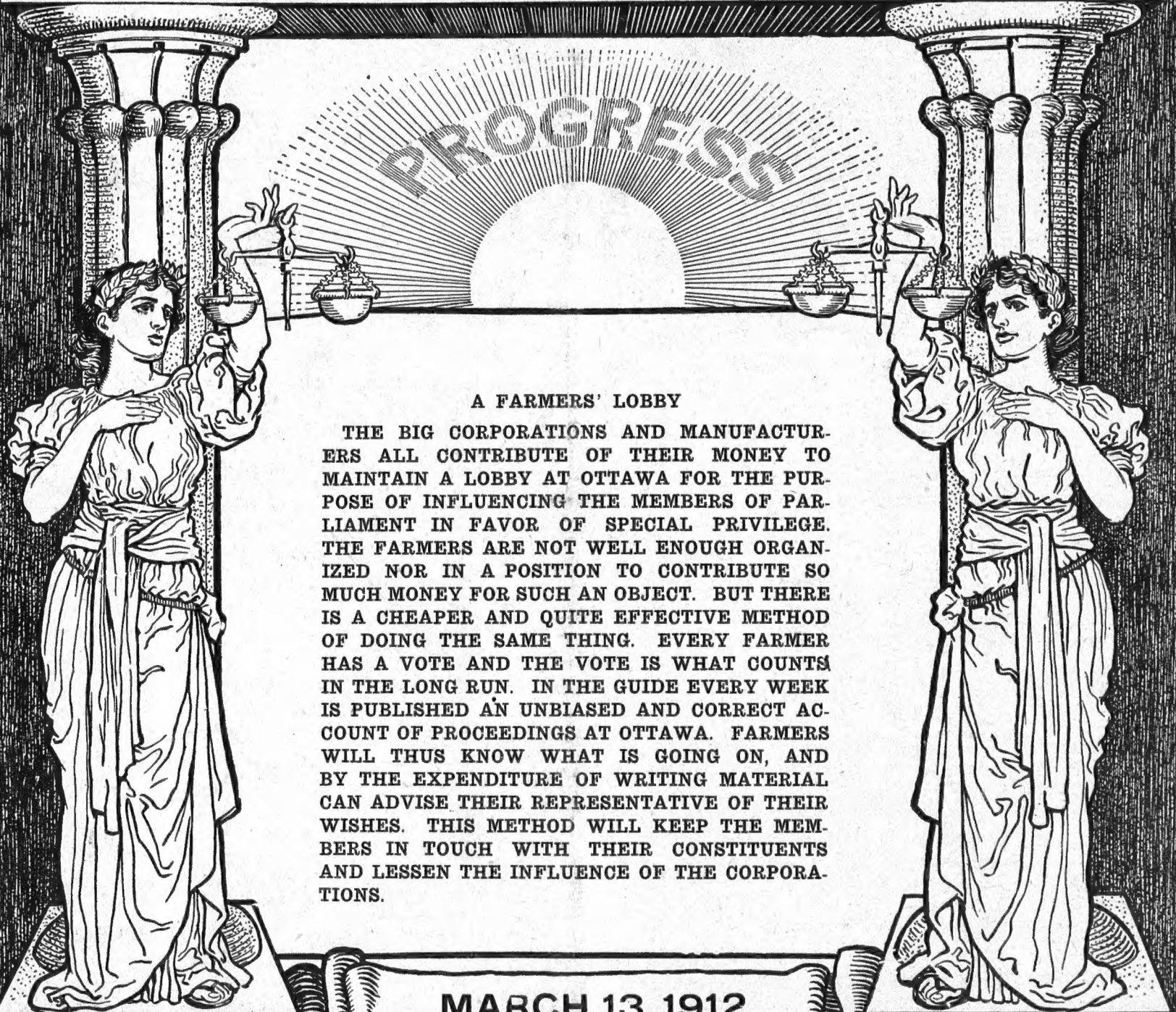


MAR 18 1912
INTERNATIONAL INST.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



A FARMERS' LOBBY

THE BIG CORPORATIONS AND MANUFACTURERS ALL CONTRIBUTE OF THEIR MONEY TO MAINTAIN A LOBBY AT OTTAWA FOR THE PURPOSE OF INFLUENCING THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN FAVOR OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE. THE FARMERS ARE NOT WELL ENOUGH ORGANIZED NOR IN A POSITION TO CONTRIBUTE SO MUCH MONEY FOR SUCH AN OBJECT. BUT THERE IS A CHEAPER AND QUITE EFFECTIVE METHOD OF DOING THE SAME THING. EVERY FARMER HAS A VOTE AND THE VOTE IS WHAT COUNTS IN THE LONG RUN. IN THE GUIDE EVERY WEEK IS PUBLISHED AN UNBIASED AND CORRECT ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS AT OTTAWA. FARMERS WILL THUS KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON, AND BY THE EXPENDITURE OF WRITING MATERIAL CAN ADVISE THEIR REPRESENTATIVE OF THEIR WISHES. THIS METHOD WILL KEEP THE MEMBERS IN TOUCH WITH THEIR CONSTITUENTS AND LESSEN THE INFLUENCE OF THE CORPORATIONS.

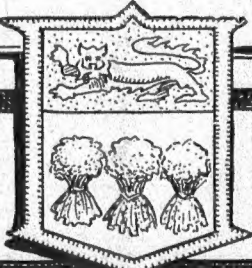
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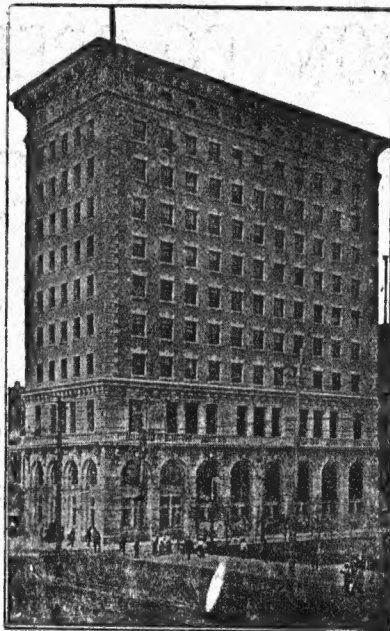
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ANTON MICKELSON,
President

1^c Per Acre To Kill Gophers

I guarantee it absolutely. I guarantee that a 75c box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick will kill every gopher in an 80 acre field. A \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick will kill 4,000 gophers and save you \$400 at least because there are 4,000 gophers on an average 160 acre field and each gopher costs you 10c in grain you don't get. Don't put up with the destruction gophers mean—don't stand for the losses they make! Spend 75c or \$1.25 now for a box of

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

and watch every gopher on your farm die or disappear. Kill-Em-Quick draws them like a magnet because its odor and taste are attractive to them. They leave grain, shoots and juicy joints for Kill-Em-Quick. They rave over it. And one single poisoned grain kills them before they can wink an eye. Kill-Em-Quick has been tried, tested and proved the quickest, cheapest and surest way to kill gophers, squirrels, field mice, sage rats and prairie dogs.

Use It Right NOW

Go to your druggist and purchase a box of Kill-Em-Quick. Don't take anything else or you will be disappointed. If unable to obtain it from druggist I will supply you direct on receipt of price and send it post prepaid. If my gopher poison doesn't live up to every statement I have made, I personally will refund your money promptly, no argument or red tape—just money. Protect your crops and profits this year by spending 75c or \$1.25 now. Isn't it worth while?

Mail Me a Postal Or Letter

Kill-Em-Quick is easy to use. Full directions are on every box. But if you want special advice—if you have peculiar conditions to contend with, write me at once. I have made a study of gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, field mice, pocket gophers, rats and other field pests and will gladly give you the benefit of my experience free. Anyway write me a postal now for my book that tells how to save \$100 on every 40 acres.

Anton Mickelson, President

Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company
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SMALL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

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PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$685,000

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Authorized Capital - - - \$500,000.00

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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS:

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EUREKA HARNESS OIL

KEEPS YOUR HARNESS
SOFT AS A GLOVE
TOUGH AS A WIRE
BLACK AS A COAL

The Imperial Oil Co. Limited



CANADIAN BONDED GRAIN
MOVING

Minneapolis, March 12.—Bonded grain from Canada is moving out from Duluth and Superior increasingly. More than 100 cars went out for Atlantic ports last week. Facilities for shipping by rail are not sufficient to handle the grain so fast as cars are called for by American roads and the Canadian roads bringing the grain in do not permit their cars to go on to other roads to carry eastern shipments. There is a great lack of facility in Western Canada to forward grain to Fort William and Port Arthur as well as for movement to Duluth.

A large part of the grain that is coming to Duluth and Superior from Western Canada is owned by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg, a co-operative farmers' organization.

Duluth and Superior have now on hand between three and four million bushels of Canadian bonded grain. Making due allowance for the space that is needed for separating the different grades of grain, there is room in the Duluth and Superior elevators for about 10,000,000 bushels more. It is expected that the grain will come in between now and the opening of navigation at the rate of about 1,750,000 bushels per week. At this rate, if no grain should be shipped out, it would take a little less than two months to fill up all the available space in the Duluth and Superior elevators. Thus, grain might be received at this rate until about the last of April, without any going out by lake or rail, and yet not unduly crowd the elevator space.

Sometimes navigation has opened about the last of March. In other years it has not opened until long after the first of May. It all depends on the time of the opening at the Soo. It is generally expected that the opening of navigation will be late this year, but nobody seems to think there will be any overcrowding of the Duluth and Superior elevators, in view of the fact that every effort is being made to get the Canadian grain shipped away from this place as fast as it can possibly be done.

"It is generally believed by Western Canadian grain merchants," remarked a Winnipeg grain man to me, "that the movement of Western Canadian grain to the elevators of Duluth and Superior and thence eastward is not a mere temporary makeshift, but a permanent arrangement. The Canadian grain must have that outlet. The Western Canadian grain acreage is growing every year, and the crops cannot be handled without using the Duluth and Superior route."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE TREATIES

Stripped of the clause, which it was asserted would invade the constitutional treaty making power of the senate, and with many other limitations added, the general arbitration treaties between the United States and England and France, proposed by President Taft and Secretary Knox, as forerunners of universal peace, were ratified by the United States Senate by a vote of 76 to 3 on March 7.

Virtually the treaties by the senate's action are "up in the air," as in their modified form they must be referred to England and France.

By the terms of the amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia the senate consented to the ratification of the treaties with the distinct provision that they do not authorize the submission "to arbitration of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several states, or the territorial integrity of the several states or of the United States or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any state of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe doctrine, or other purely governmental policy."

As amended the treaties provide that all differences, with the exception of the subjects named in the Bacon amendment, which have not been possible to adjust by diplomacy and which are justifiable in their nature, shall be submitted to arbitration at the Hague tribunal.

Dry-farming is the science of agriculture as applied to farm operations in regions of limited or uncertain rainfall.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

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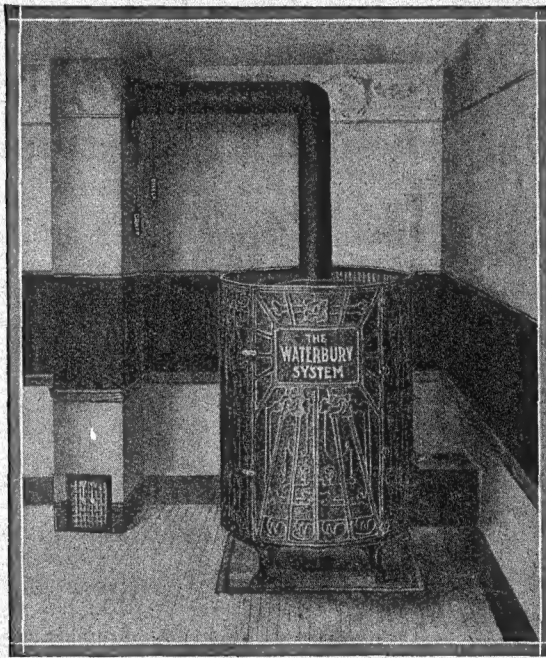
Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV.

March 13th, 1912

Number 33

The Waterbury Heating and Ventilating System



Style B—For New Buildings

"I would say to any one considering the advisability of purchasing a heating and perfect ventilating system to investigate the Waterbury System before purchasing."

WE HAVE A SYSTEM ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR SHELF CHIMNEYS
Write for Catalogue and Prices

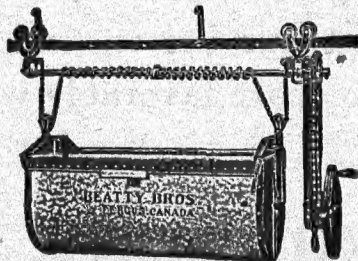
The Waterman-Waterbury Co., Ltd., Box 2036, Winnipeg

Mr. E. W. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of the Lakeville
S. D. at Hamiota, Man.,
writes on Jan. 22nd:

"We have had a splendid opportunity to test your Waterbury furnace during the past month, as the thermometer has been hovering around 45 and 50 degrees below zero, and we consider it only fair that you should know the good results we have had from your system. There are in our district several different styles of furnaces which heat very well in moderate weather, but in severe weather they fail to do their work. Whereas the Waterbury system had to be well checked in order to keep the heat down."

"There are many advantages over the ordinary furnace in the Waterbury System. The uniformity of heat (no cold feet). The wonderful ventilation through the fresh air intake—room does not get stuffy and there is no occasion for drowsiness or headache. The large door in the casing which can be opened in the mornings so as to get a direct heat, if children come into the room very cold, is a great advantage over all other systems. There is also the simplicity in operation—any boy ten years old can manipulate a Waterbury System. We have a boy about eleven years old who cares for ours and he just finds it necessary to light the fire once a week."

Fill Your Barn with a BT Hay Carrier



In five minutes the biggest load can be put into your mow with a BT Sling Outfit. The horses do the work. Isn't that easier than putting it in by hand?

The BT Sling Outfit carries the hay to the top of the mow. It takes very little work to mow it away after you get it there and you can fill right to the roof.

It adds very little to the cost of a good barn and will pay for itself in one year in the saving of hard work.

BUY ONLY A BT

The BT Sling Car is the heaviest and strongest. It is made especially for heavy Western use. It will handle the biggest load in two lifts. It will use any size rope up to one inch and the rope grip never injures the draft rope.

Note the large draft wheel and the easy bend of the rope. That means easy lifting. Ask anyone who is using a BT Sling Outfit about them.

Write us today for free catalogue and information.

BEATTY BROS., 5th St., BRANDON, Man.

We also make STEEL STALLS, STANCHIONS and LITTER CARRIERS

Special Co-operative
Number

A special Co-operative Number of The Guide will be published on Wednesday, March 27. Last year we published a Co-operative Number, containing reports of the co-operative buying and selling done by farmers' organizations in the West. These organizations are growing rapidly and we want to tell our readers what they have done during the past year. We would like to have every co-operative society in the West and every farmers' organization that has done any co-operative work send us a full report for publication. Every local association that has bought twine, coal or anything else co-operatively should send us a report for this special number, showing what has been bought, the methods adopted and the saving effected. The same issue will contain articles showing what has been done along co-operative lines by the farmers in Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California. Send along the reports not later than March 20. Let us make the Co-operative Number a good one.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR PLANS

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is making preparations for a great expansion of its business during the present season. There are now 46 of the co-operative elevators in operation throughout the province, 30 new locals have already been organized and 70 more are in process of organization, while in the office at Regina there are a total of 200 applications from local shipping points asking for assistance in organization in order that they may have their own elevators. The company is proving very popular with the farmers of Saskatchewan who realize that it is their own proposition purely and simply, and that it must be satisfactory and profitable if they give it their loyal support.

One new departure being made by the company this year is the organization of their own construction department for the building of their elevators instead of having them built by contract. This new arrangement will enable the company to purchase material more cheaply, as the purchases are a very large item. Even last year there was more than 5,000,000 feet of lumber purchased for the elevators built. This year there will be considerably more, as the company expects to build from 50 to 75 elevators. It is not the intention to start the construction of more elevators than can be completed in time to handle this year's crop. Possibly some existing elevators may be purchased if they can be secured at reasonable figures.

This year's type of elevator which the company will construct will be slightly different from those built last year. The 30,000 bushel elevators last year had fourteen carload bins and four large bins for purchasing. This year the 30,000 bushel type will have twenty special bins and only two large bins for purchase grain. The balance of the equipment will be the same as in last year's elevators, consisting of a cleaner, hopper and platform scales and two legs. The changes in the bins in the 40,000 bushel elevators this year will be in the same proportion as in the smaller type.

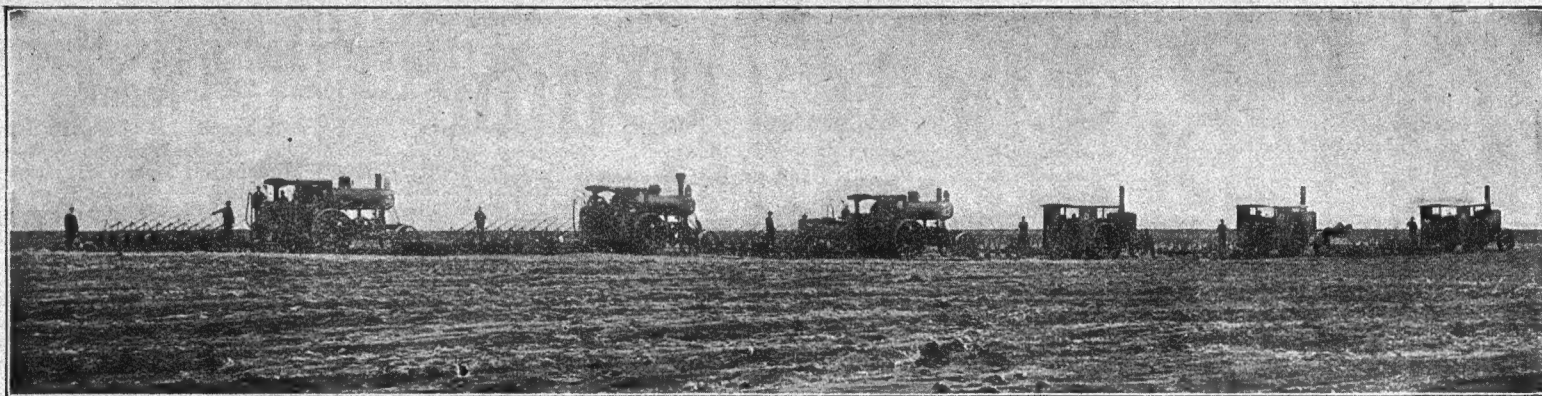
EDMONTON'S LADY SCHOOL
TRUSTEE

Among the interesting things which the recent municipal election developed was the election to the school board of Greater Edmonton of Miss Bessie Nicholls, B.A. She is not only the first woman to hold a position on the Edmonton school board, but is a pioneer in this regard in the entire province.

Miss Nicholls was second from the top in the list of candidates for the school board, and had the support of the local council of women.

One of the planks on which Miss Nicholls stood was for less home-work for the younger pupils.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



Six Cockshutt Plows at Work on the Farm of the Canadian Wheatlands Co., Suffield, Alberta

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG

THE PLOW THAT MADE CANADA FAMOUS

The product of Canadian brains and Canadian workmen that by sheer force of merit made a world-wide reputation. It revolutionized TRACTION plowing, making possible the present great development in large farming operations.

It originated the INDEPENDENT PLOW principle whereby each plow follows the inequalities of the surface, plowing a uniform depth and turning an even furrow.

It is built for SERVICE, and with a COCKSHUTT PLOW on behind your engine you will not only be free from vexatious stops and cover the maximum amount of acreage, but the work will be done properly. In breaking, the sod will be turned over flat, so that the grass will rot, fertilizing the soil instead of curing into hay, to hinder later operations. In stubble the soil will be turned completely over and thoroughly pulverized, making a

firm seed bed of uniform depth,—the best conditions for an even stand of straw with a large head.

You need a Traction Plow this Spring to take the place of Fall plowing. The returns from the increased acreage will more than pay for the plow. Write for special booklet or call on our nearest agent.

These plows are sold in the open market all over the globe and they successfully meet the home competition, in both quality and price, of from eight to ten other makes. Call and get our prices, which you will find compare favorably with any others.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

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Distributing Warehouses

Red Deer Lethbridge Edmonton Brandon Portage la Prairie

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 13th, 1912

GRAIN BILL PASSES COMMONS

On Monday last the Canada Grain Bill passed the House of Commons, still containing the clauses which the organized farmers have protested against, and it has now gone to the Senate. The strangest thing about the whole matter is the little attention that governments pay to the wishes of the farmers. Last year it was just the same in regard to the terminal elevators. The government then would not grant justice to the farmers on the terminal question, and the same applies today. If there is any question on earth upon which the views of the farmers should carry weight it is certainly the Grain Act. To deny to the farmers the right to say how their grain shall be marketed is tantamount to saying that the whole duty of the farmer begins and ends in growing the grain. But if this were so the farmers would be little better off than the slaves in the Southern States before the war. The farmers' interest in the grain begins with the seeder and ends with the loaf, and it is a vital interest all the way. No government has any moral right whatever to permit any middleman to collect toll from the wheat on its way to the consumer. The new Grain Bill removes from the old Bill the rights for which the grain growers fought for many years.

This injustice was plainly committed at the request of the railway and elevator interests. The farmers all opposed it and the Minister of Trade and Commerce was entirely ignorant of the whole question, so the natural conclusion is that he inclined his ear to the better dressed men who had not the rustic appearance. The new Bill completely removes the protection now afforded by the car order book. Under the new Bill the grain board can declare a congestion at any time and then suspend the car order book. This makes it very easy to play into the hands of the elevators. The railways can make congestion anywhere simply by not supplying cars. Then the board steps in and supplies the cars to the gentlemen for whose benefit this special clause in the Bill was enacted. The House was divided again on this clause on Monday, and Dr. Schaffner and W. H. Sharpe voted against the Government. These two members knew that the clause in question betrayed the farmers and could not support it. The other Western government members jumped at the crack of the party whip.

But strange to relate, on the same day, and almost at the same hour, the members of the Saskatchewan Legislature, Liberals and Conservatives of one accord unanimously passed a resolution condemning this clause in the new Bill which destroys the rights of the farmers. These men knew what evil was before the farmers. The Winnipeg Telegram might explain what knaves and crooks are the Conservatives of Saskatchewan, as well as Schaffner and Sharpe. They surely deserve severe chastisement for standing out against their party in favor of the people. There is some hope when party ties weaken. But the Grain Bill with its unjust provisions has gone to the Senate. The past does not lead us to look for relief from the Senate, but "while there's life, there's hope."

The worship of party is still too strong in the West. So long as men allow themselves to worship party so long they are standing in their own light. For generations men have declared with pride that they have been life-long Grits or Tories, as were their fathers before them. The result is the situation today. In the United States today the average citizen sees the corruption in both

parties and Insurgency is producing reform. When Canadians see how the two old parties have robbed them of their heritage the improvement will begin.

TRIBUTE OF THE WEST

Very few people in Western Canada have considered carefully the enormous aggregate of the unjust toll annually levied upon the people of the Prairie Provinces by the barons of Special Privilege, supported and backed by legislation enacted by our provincial and federal parliaments. As we have said before in The Guide, we believe that there is no part of the civilized world where the people are bearing such unjust burdens as in the Prairie Provinces. The greedy hands of the corporations and barons of Privilege are continually in the pockets of the Western people. If the toll were levied directly the burden would be so heavy as to bring about a revolt in a very short time, but ingeniously it has been devised so that the burden is levied indirectly and the people do not feel it so much. But they pay it just the same. If all this immense wealth that is annually plucked from the Western people were allowed to go into the pockets of the people who create it, there would dawn an era of prosperity such as no country has ever seen, for in no other land has nature been more kind.

To begin with, there is the tariff burden. On the authority of such men as Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we have it definitely proven that under our present protective tariff system for every dollar that goes into the treasury from two to three dollars go into private pockets. Last year the revenue collected by tariff duties was \$73,312,367.19. It is not disputed that protected manufacturers in Canada add the full limit of their tariff protection to their selling prices, and by this means, according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, they were enabled to take out of the pockets of the Canadian people last year at least \$160,000,000. Of this huge sum it is fair to assume that the people of the Prairie Provinces paid at least \$30,000,000.

The railway companies also enjoy the privilege of taxing the people as much as they like, with practically no hindrance, and are protected in so doing by the Parliament of Canada. Last year the Railway companies of Canada had a net profit of about \$60,000,000, and fully half this amount is certainly an unjust tribute. Of this \$30,000,000 plunder the Prairie Provinces undoubtedly paid at least \$10,000,000 as their share of the tribute, as this is the railway melon patch.

The land speculators, home and foreign, have also taken a staggering toll from the Western people. Every cent of land value in the West is created by the people. There are today approximately 100,000,000 acres of land in the Prairie Provinces owned by individuals and corporations. A conservative estimate of the increase in the value of this land during the past year would be \$1.00 an acre, which would make a fund of \$100,000,000. No one will dispute that at least one-half of this huge fund, or \$50,000,000 in hard cash, went into the pockets of land speculators who have done absolutely nothing to assist in the development of this country. This is a snug sum to pay for the mere privilege of living.

Then our loan and mortgage companies possess the privilege of taxing the farmer anywhere from 7 to 10 per cent. on mortgages, and we estimate that during the past year they have levied over and above what would be a fair charge at least \$1,000,000 of

unjust tribute. Another tremendous burden that is borne by the Western people is the loss which they sustain through having the Southern market closed to them. We estimate that the loss during the past year through the defeat of the Reciprocity agreement has been no less than \$30,000,000, and as the crop grows larger from year to year so will this loss increase. The tremendous additional loss due to bad weather is not taken into account here.

Our chartered banks in Canada are paying on an average over 20 per cent. profit yearly. Certainly 10 per cent. is a fair profit and the rest is tribute, which amounts to about \$11,000,000, and on this amount the Prairie Provinces paid probably, at least \$3,000,000, because the banks charge higher here than anywhere else. Many minor tributes are not considered.

Consider these figures again:—

Tariff tribute	\$30,000,000
Railway tribute	10,000,000
Land speculators' tribute	50,000,000
Loan companies' tribute	1,000,000
Loss of U. S. market	30,000,000
Bankers' tribute	3,000,000

Total

\$124,000,000
Now, this huge sum of \$124,000,000 was taken out of the pockets of the Western people in addition to all the legitimate taxes which they have been compelled to pay for the support of government and the administration of the affairs of the country, and also in addition to fair charges for all corporation services rendered. Such a huge sum is so large that it is impossible for us to imagine it. It amounts to nearly \$100 for every man, woman and child in the Prairie Provinces. Is not this a staggering fact to contemplate, and every bit of it is due to unjust legislation that is placed upon our statute books, provincial and federal, at the demand of Special Privilege.

The only organization actively engaged in an endeavor to lift this burden is the farmers' organizations in each of the Prairie Provinces. Business organizations can pass the charges along, but the farmer cannot. What are the farmers doing to combat the forces of Special Privilege? We notice from the annual financial statements of the three Provincial associations that the total revenue of the central offices for the past year has been \$21,058.09, and approximately another \$10,000 was raised and kept by the local associations for local purposes, so that the total amount raised by the farmers to prosecute their campaign for a square deal during the past year has been slightly over \$31,000. Yet if the people of the West were getting a square deal they would have \$124,000,000 more to put in their pockets every year. Surely to save such an amount is worth more than an annual investment of \$31,000. Richard Cobden, the great British Free Trader, told the people of Great Britain over sixty years ago that if they wished to save what little property they still had left they would have to contribute heavily to the fighting fund of the Anti-Corn Law League. When the appeal was made the common people of Great Britain responded nobly and contributed huge sums of money. The result was victory. The very same thing applies in Western Canada today. If the people of Western Canada today are not to pay even heavier tribute than they are now they must contribute of their remaining property to carry on the fight for a square deal. The Manitoba Grain Growers' association is now endeavoring to raise a fighting fund. The Saskatchewan association has an emergency fund, and the Alberta association is also in

need of funds. There must be more funds raised to carry on the fight. The people of the West are paying the whole bill and they must pay even more yet before they will get what they have a right to. If every man in the West who desires to have these conditions improved and to give to every man the wealth that he produces, would send a good contribution to the central office of his Association, he would be doing a great deal to further the cause. The unjust burden levied upon every family in the West, is several hundred dollars, and it cannot be lifted by the expenditure of only \$1.00 a year by a fraction of the population. Will the people of the West stand by and see their country bled as it is being bled today, or will they contribute further of their funds to demand a square deal? A great deal has been accomplished already for the benefit of the people, but there still remains much more. The huge loss of \$124,000,000 is evident. It is all due to unjust laws. To change the laws we must educate the people to the need of the change. To carry on this educational campaign money is needed. The associations are all handicapped by the need of money and The Guide also. Every farmer in this country who wants to secure a fair share of the just return for his labor should devote at least \$25 per year to the campaign funds of the farmers' organization. When the manufacturers and financiers decide to "educate" the people in favor of Special Privilege they meet together and in a few hours contribute half a million dollars if necessary to corrupt our politicians and hoodwink the people. Our own people must contribute to their own campaign in self-defence.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA

One of the most important questions which will come before the Manitoba Legislature during the present session is that of Direct Legislation. Direct Legislation through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, is a reform which, if adopted, will enable the people of Manitoba to exercise control over their representatives in the Legislature. It will give them an opportunity of expressing themselves directly upon particular measures and will enable them to pass upon the bills which are approved by the legislature and say whether or not they shall become law. It will also enable the electors of any constituency to require the resignation of their representative, if in the opinion of the majority he is unfaithful to the trust which has been reposed in him. This principle has been endorsed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, by the various temperance organizations of the Province, and by the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values. These organizations, however, have not asked the legislature to pass a bill establishing Direct Legislation at the present time. They have simply asked that a vote of the people be taken as to whether or not they desire the establishment of Direct Legislation. To any one who believes in popular government, this must seem a very reasonable request. If the people want Direct Legislation, surely they should be allowed to have it. Inasmuch as the Liberal party of the Province has adopted Direct Legislation as one of the chief planks of its platform, the question will no doubt be an issue in the next Provincial elections, but it will not be the only issue. The telephone question, the boundary question, the elevator question, and several other important matters will also be involved, as well as the administrative record of the Government, and the personality of the candidates for the various constituencies. Under the present system of electing our representatives to office for a term of five years and then allowing them to do as they choose, it is impossible for the people to give a decision on any particular question which is at issue. At the next elections, if the present government declines to submit a referendum upon Direct Legis-

lation, there will be many electors in the Province in favor of retaining the present party in office, and also in favor of Direct Legislation. There will be others who will support the present government's attitude in accepting the boundary settlement, but who will think the government should be defeated because of its administration of the telephone system. No one unless he is party mad believes in the policy of either government or opposition in every particular. Yet without Direct Legislation, the elector must vote either for the whole government policy and the government candidate in his constituency or for the whole policy of the opposition and its candidate, and the result will be, as it always has been in the past, that the electorate will not be able to give a clear cut pronouncement on any of the issues which are before them. Direct Legislation is not a party question. Both political parties in this Province claim to represent progress, and the Conservative party, by adopting government ownership of elevators and telephones, though its administration of these utilities is open to criticism, has shown itself capable of adopting advanced principles. Now, by submitting the question of Direct Legislation to a vote of the people it has an opportunity of showing that it is not afraid to allow the people to control their own government. Both the political parties in Alberta have approved the principle of Direct Legislation. In Saskatchewan, Direct Legislation has supporters on both sides of the House, but neither party as yet has adopted it as part of its platform. In Manitoba the Liberal party has pronounced in favor of the reform, and now the Government is being asked to submit the question to the people directly by means of a Referendum. If they are willing that the people should rule they will not hesitate to adopt this course. It is impossible to forecast from the previous actions of the Government, what its policy will be on this question. Shortly after its return to power in 1900, the present administration took a Referendum of the Province on the temperance question. The charters of the Manitoba cities, the Education Act, and the Municipal Act, which are all part of the law of Manitoba, contain provisions requiring a vote of the people to be taken before any large expenditure of money is made by the school board or the council of the municipality, town or city. A year ago Premier Roblin advised a delegation in favor of Direct Legislation, which waited upon him, to educate the people, promising that if there was a demand for Direct Legislation on the part of the majority of the people it should be established. From this it might be inferred that the government was prepared to take a Referendum on the question. On the other hand, however, the Government a few days ago defeated a resolution in favor of a Referendum on the question of banishing the bar which was supported by petition signed by 20,000 people, and Hon. C. H. Campbell and Hon. G. R. Coldwell have both stated that they are opposed to Direct Legislation. Premier Roblin has not yet spoken this session on Direct Legislation, having been absent from the city when the delegation received by Hon. C. H. Campbell and Hon. G. R. Coldwell presented their case. On the Premier, as head of the Government, the final decision no doubt rests.

THE LETTER WRITING HABIT

There is no better habit that a man or woman can acquire, than that of writing letters, if it is properly controlled. One of the advantages is in being able to put your thoughts and ideas before the public through the columns of the leading journals of the country. In this way public opinion is moulded to a greater extent than is generally imagined. However, there is another excellent use to which the letter writing habit can be put. It can be used to wonderful effect in placing the ideas of the general public before the public men of this country. For instance, our governments

are engaged in making laws for the benefit of the people of this country. It is then of the utmost importance that our government should know what the people want. There is no better way for this to be ascertained than by writing letters. If each one of our readers would make it a point to set forth his views in a letter to his own representative in the provincial legislature, and also in the House of Commons, as well as to the cabinet minister directly interested in each of the governments, he would be surprised at the results. Members of legislatures and of the House of Commons cannot see all of the journals that are published, and if they could do so, they would not have time to read them. But when a personal letter from a constituent is received, it is given careful attention, and usually answered.

The farmers of the three Prairie Provinces are deeply interested in a number of the most vital problems. If carefully prepared letters upon these subjects were sent out from time to time, to the legislators, it would bring them to see the real needs of the country more clearly than they do at the present time. For instance, take the tariff upon agricultural implements. It is a burning question in the three Prairie Provinces where such a tremendous amount of money is expended each year in the purchase of implements. The tariff is a very heavy tax upon the farmer in this respect, and should be completely removed. The only body which has the power to abolish the tariff upon agricultural implements is the Parliament at Ottawa. If every farmer in the West who believes that there should be free trade in agricultural implements would set this forth with the strongest arguments, and mail it to his member, and also to the Right Honorable R. L. Borden, it would convince the government that such action was decidedly necessary. There is no party politics in such a matter. It is something far above anything so small as that. We merely cite the case of the tariff on implements as one of a dozen equally important matters. In regard to a number of questions that are now agitating the public mind in the West, the Dominion government has promised hearty support, but in other cases, the government has not promised support. It is therefore of the utmost interest, that all pressure be brought to bear to have these matters adjusted satisfactorily. We believe that if all the farmers in the West acquired the letter writing habit, they could turn it to wonderfully good effect in the way of influencing legislation for the benefit of the public. Farmers have not the money to spend, to send delegations to the legislatures and Parliaments of the country and to conduct lobbies for their own benefit as do the big railway corporations and manufacturers and other Special Privilege classes. But nevertheless every farmer has a vote and it is the votes of the people that finally decide all public questions. For this reason every letter sent by a farmer to his member or to a minister in the government receives careful attention. We trust that the people of the West will devote more time than ever to writing letters and will send them where they will do the most good.

A representative of the Russian Agricultural Department has been sent to Canada to develop a greater agricultural implement trade between Canada and that country. Recently, owing to disagreements between Russia and the United States, an unofficial boycott has been put upon American machinery. Russia wants \$50,000,000 worth of implements annually over and above her home production, and hopes to get the bulk of this from Canada henceforth. Dispatches in British papers state that Canadian implement manufacturers are delighted at the prospect. No doubt! Their export business is done on a free trade basis and the Canadian consumer pays not only full value for what he buys, but the tariff tax as well and a bounty upon the foreign business. Most any one could work up a profitable foreign business on this basis. Just as long as the farmers of Canada like it they will have it.

Protection vs. Free Trade

By C. S. WATKINS, Langvale

In this Article, Written by a Manitoba Farmer, the effects of Protective Tariffs upon the Profits of the Farmer and the Wages of the Working Man are Discussed in terms easily understood by everyone. Mr. Watkins has long been a student of trade questions, and his views are worthy of earnest consideration

What is trade? Stripped of all technical or hard-to-understand words and phrases, trade simply means exchanging or buying and selling one commodity for another commodity to the advantage of both persons concerned. If the advantage were not mutual there would be no trade. It takes two individuals to trade, a buyer and a seller, so it is with nations. When one nation has a commodity it doesn't need it has to find a nation which does need it and try to exchange for another commodity it does need.

The chief reason for trading with one another is that farmers can exchange their commodities which they are adapted to raise owing to their having the necessary land experience, etc., for the commodities of the mechanics, such as implements, groceries, clothes, etc., which they are adapted to raise or make owing to their having the necessary tools, experience, etc. It is self-evident that farmers can raise grain, etc., better and cheaper than the mechanics, and the mechanics can make implements, clothes, etc., better and cheaper than the farmers. As with individuals so with nations. One nation is better adapted for raising or making one commodity, while another nation is better adapted for raising or making another commodity. For instance, farmers in Canada can raise wheat, oats and barley, but cannot raise cotton, tea, rice or bananas, whereas there are other parts of the world where they can raise cotton, tea, rice and bananas, but not wheat, oats and barley. Now, would it not be the height of folly for us not to trade our wheat, etc., for their cotton, tea, etc., as we do now?

Imports and Exports

We use money as a small, handy commodity to make the trade easier, but nations as well as individuals actually pay their debts in commodities, and although protectionist advocates make the claim that a nation's prosperity is shown when its exports exceed its imports, the opposite is really true.

I believe the Hudson's Bay Co. still trade with the Indians in the north without the aid of money by exchanging rifles, blankets and so forth for furs. When the Hudson's Bay Co. load up their vessel in England with rifles and blankets, these articles are called exports, and when the vessel returns with the furs, these furs are called imports. Now, it is obvious the Hudson's Bay Co. make a profit, so that the value of the furs they have brought back, which are called imports, is greater than the value of the rifles they took away, which are called exports. Is not the nation richer by this trade? Has the nation not a greater value in the imported furs than it had in the exported rifles? Yet people very often point to the figures published by the government of the imports and exports and say that because the nation imports more than it exports it must be going down. It is obvious, however, that the nation that exports a bigger value of commodities than it imports must be getting poorer, as commodities sent out of the nation and not replaced must leave the nation poorer. Transportation plays a tremendous part in increasing the trade of one part of the world with another. Transportation is as much a part of trade as the

actual producing of commodities. It takes commodities from where they are cheap to where they are dear, and anything that hampers or makes transportation dearer must be a loss to the nation. Protective duties are designed to discourage or prevent imports, and since imports are paid for with exports they also discourage and prevent exports. Their effect on trade is the same as an increase on transportation charges and they result in a loss to both parties to the trade.

The great aim and object of protection is supposed to be to make us and keep us a perfectly independent, self-sustaining nation, or a nation that makes or produces all it consumes in the nation and does not import anything at all. This is the ideal or perfect condition aimed at by protection.

"Keep the money at home," our protectionist friends say. But if we kept all the money at home and never exchanged any of it for foreign commodities, does it not seem probable that the foreigner would ultimately quit exchanging his money for our wheat, etc.? In order for him to get money to exchange for our wheat, he must exchange some of his other commodities for money and if after exchanging his commodities into money somewhere else (as we won't buy his commodities), he also buys his wheat where he has exchanged his other commodities and quits buying our surplus wheat, flour, etc., what are we to do with it? Use it at home, say our protectionist friends. How is that possible when we have such a big surplus now and expect a far bigger in the near future? "Build up home industries," say our protectionist friends, but build them up as you will, it would take generations for consumption of wheat in Canada to catch up to production.

The Logical Conclusion

If it is not right for nations to trade it surely cannot be for provinces. Why should the Western provinces, for instance, not build their own home industries and try to be perfectly independent of the Eastern provinces? or why should not Manitoba and Saskatchewan have a tariff against one another? Why should a Manitoba farmer have to compete with a Saskatchewan farmer or vice versa? Why should the Western harness maker,

for instance, have to compete with the Eastern? or why should the village harness maker have to compete with the big city departmental store? If protection is right surely the local man should be protected against all comers, not as it is at present when the big concerns form a merger and crush out the little men.

Then if "Canada for the Canadians" is right why are not Manitoba for the Manitobans, Winnipeg for the Winnipeggers, Brandon for the Brandonites and each village for its own villagers also true? In fact, why should a farmer ever buy or sell off his own farm?

Robinson Crusoe on his desert island was the only man who ever did or could carry perfect all round protection to its logical conclusion. He never imported anything, neither did he export anything. His consumption and production were kept evenly balanced.

I have traced protection on the lines of "Canada for the Canadians," "Patronize home industries" and "Keep the money at home," etc., to a logical conclusion and find they end in an impossibility.

Now, let us look at some of the excuses used to induce us to still keep on aiming to reach the impossible, which if we stick to a protective policy should be perfect all round protection, no favor to one class more than another.

Cannot Protect Labor

Protectionists say it is unfair to expect our mechanics, etc., to compete with "cheap labor," sometimes called "pauper labor," of other nations. As England is the only free trade nation of any size it must be English labor they mean, because if they meant labor in other countries that are protected some might possibly argue that their low wages were due to protection. If we argue that the supposed low wages in England are due to free trade we must also argue that the lower wages in Germany are due to protection, but neither argument would be correct.

However, the question of wages in free trade England and protectionist Canada is a very debatable one and a very hard one to decide. Some claim they are lower in England, others claim they are not. We all know that the spending power of the dollar, as it is called, is

a tremendous factor in determining the value of wages. It is a very open question if the lower money wages in England are not more than offset by the extra spending power of the dollar in England. Bread, sugar and most groceries are cheaper in England, clothes are cheaper, rent is cheaper, coal is cheaper and a good many other things are cheaper, very few being dearer. If you can purchase as much say for 50 cents in England as you can in Canada for a dollar, it is evident that the man who gets a dollar a day in England is just as well off as the man who gets two dollars a day in Canada.

Cheap labor is generally poor labor, it takes more men in countries where labor is cheap to accomplish as much as where labor is better paid, for which reason the farmers in Canada can and do compete successfully with the cheapest labor in the world, namely, the natives of India, in raising wheat. Protection does not raise wages, it cannot, neither is it its aim and purpose; protection's aim and object is to keep out foreign commodities. The factory hand does not sell commodities, he sells his labor. The only way to protect him is to keep out foreigners, the foreign laborers not the goods. Allowing the cheap men to come into the country is what lowers wages.

The Home Market

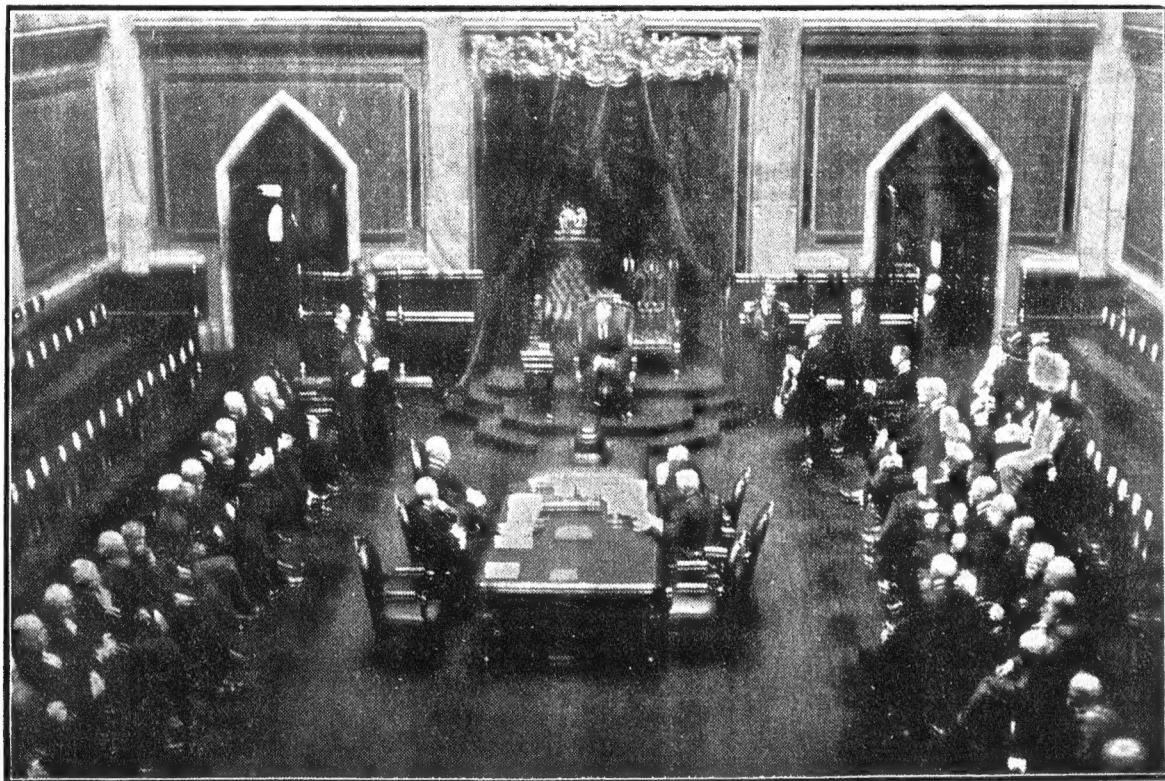
"Build up the home market," they say. We have been building up or trying to build up a home market in Eastern Canada. Are the farmers in Eastern Canada any more prosperous than the farmers in Western Canada where there is practically no home market? I think not, and if they are not more prosperous does it not look as though we have been building on sand, not on solid rock. This home market, to be consistent with a perfect all round protection, must absorb all the farmers produce, as so long as farmers have a surplus over and above home consumption they must sell the surplus in competition with the rest of the world and they cannot get any higher price for their produce in the home market than the foreigner pays, as the price for wheat, cattle, etc., is set in Europe by the law of supply and demand and the farmers' home price is based on this European price.

Raising the Revenue

We must raise the revenue, they say.

Of course we must, but we need not have protection in order to raise a revenue. Investigation shows conclusively that a customs tariff is a most expensive method of collecting revenue. It costs so much to collect that after all the expenses of collection are paid there is very little left, which means that you must levy heavier in order to get the desired revenue. Under direct taxation you could collect a bigger revenue at a far less expense. By the way, when airships are nearer perfection how is any government to stop foreign commodities from coming in? Roof the country over, maybe. Again, if protection is carried to its logical conclusion the government would not be able to raise a cent by the tariff as when imports have ceased, which is what protection aims to bring about, there would be no imports to tax, you would have to a direct taxation. W. this protection schen. is only half or maybe one quarter developed,

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THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF LORDS
A busy day in the Senate—A Sermon without words

When the East Meets the West

By A. A. CHESTERFIELD

It was noon of the yearly gala-day to the braves and squaws on Ebb and Flow Indian Reserve. Early that morning the Indian agent's launch had anchored in the bay, and, with covetous eyes, the red men had seen the large metal cash box carried to the house of the chief. Even at the moment, the "money-master" was engaged in adjusting the annual accumulation of grievances, and, best of all, paying out the treaty money. Each man, woman and child would that day receive the amount specified in the treaty concluded when the tribe became wards of the Government.

The chief and councillors, dressed in their brass-buttoned government coats, the silver and bronze medals that constituted their badge of office pinned conspicuously upon their breasts, were concluding the long and meaningless palaver with the already tired agent. The lesser braves, dressed in the best clothes they could beg, borrow, or steal, stalked independently before the tents of the four assembled traders. For one day, with the crisp, new bills in their pockets, they forgot that, during the remaining days of the year, they approached those same traders full of promises and servility, in the hope of obtaining "a little more debt."

In spite of their assumed independence, each Indian knew that the sum total of the "debt" he had obtained from each of the traders amounted to more than his treaty money. Each red schemer was planning the best method of settling with two or three of the traders, with a view to further credit, and still have some money to spend on the tempting goods displayed in the trading tents. Evidently, at least one of the traders was going to fall short in his collections.

"I guess we're the ones who are going to come short this time, Mac," remarked Sinclair, the young factor of the nearest Hudson's Bay trading post. He had journeyed to the Reserve in order to collect his Indian debts, taking the usual gaudy finery to trade for any superabundant cash the Indians might have.

"I don't think so, sir; they always pay the Company," replied the old servant, who had attended treaty under the different factors since treaty payments came into existence; "but they like to run around with the feel of the money in their pockets before they pay up."

"You're wrong this time, Mac. It's three hours since the agent left, and they've been hanging around the other tents since then. My refusing to give them debt when they didn't pay up this spring has put them in a huff, and they've planned to punish me. I was foolish to advance them on their treaty money."

The view coincided with McPherson's ideas, although he had not cared to express them. As he could not make a hopeful rejoinder, he remained silent.

Sinclair, seated on an overturned tea chest, opened his account book and began to total the debts he had now lost hope of collecting. McPherson busied himself in arranging the goods in the tent. Occasionally a squaw, already arrayed in gaudy finery obtained from the rival traders, would enter the tent in order to make some trivial purchase. Sinclair knew that they had been sent by their lords and masters in order to give him a chance to ask pertinent questions, and enable them to report as to how the young factor appeared to be taking his medicine. Ten years' contact with the far northern undegenerate Indians had taught him to be as stoical as themselves, consequently the dusky spies were unable to learn anything.

"They're going to race," said Anderson, the factor's other assistant, entering the tent.

"Does that mean that they have spent all their money?" queried Sinclair, who had sent the man to mix with the Indians in order to feel their temper.

"I'm afraid so, sir," replied Anderson.

"Did you hear anything?"

"Only that they say it's because you would not give them any debt this spring," replied Anderson. "They're beginning to feel sorry already," he added.

"When it is too late to do any good," remarked Sinclair bitterly. He felt the setback keenly. It was the first loss in his career, and it occurred when he had been sent to manage an establishment that was fast losing ground, in the hopes that he would be able to put the business on a paying basis. He was afraid that even the small loss just incurred would put the balance on the wrong side of the sheet.

Bidding his assistants look after the tent, he walked over to where the Indians were engaged in foot racing contests.

"How much are we out," asked Anderson, after Sinclair had departed.

"About seven hundred and fifty dollars," replied McPherson. Both the men were sorry for Sinclair. Although somewhat of a martinet, he had won their regard by his perfect justness.

Arriving at the scene of the Indian foot races, Sinclair forgot all his worries. He was a thorough sportsman, and any contest claimed his whole attention. Running had been one of his favorite sports, and the younger generation who had succeeded him at the old school down East, were still striving to beat the school record made by himself twelve years ago.

Six lithe, clean-limbed braves, hollow in the flank and hard in the leg, were lining up for a dash about his one-time favorite distance. He hurried toward the finish, arriving in time to see the competitors tear down the lane formed by the lines of dusky onlookers. A brave named Mancheese crossed the line five yards ahead of his nearest competitor, and Sinclair cheered the victor as lustily as any of the assembled Indians.

The spirit of contest entered his blood. He had not run a race for years; but he wanted to beat that Indian, and he judged the speed of the runner to be six or seven seconds less than his old record.

"I want to race with you," he said to Mancheese, who was surrounded by admirers.

"For money?" asked the Indian.

"No, for fun," replied Sinclair. "I haven't any money," he added, smilingly. The remark produced audible smiles from the least stoical of the crowd.

"All right," assented the Indian; "but only half the distance, because I'm tired."

The two men walked to the start, and as Sinclair assumed the crouching position so well known to sprinters, he heard an Indian wonder if he was saying his prayers, but the position gave him the start of his adversary.

The Indians remained silent. They hated to see their best runner beaten by a pale face. But their silence gave way to frantic cries of encouragement when, after running about seventy-five yards, the red man pulled up to and passed the white. Striving to his utmost, Sinclair could not put on any more speed, and the Indian crossed the line two yards ahead of him.

Knowing that, in his untrained state, he could not hope to compete against even a third-class runner, Sinclair had

entered the contest merely to satisfy a theory: that no Indian runner was any good at a dash. In his own mind he was satisfied; for he knew that Mancheese had exerted all his powers. While recovering his breath, an idea flashed into his mind. He smiled to himself and proceeded to put the idea into execution.

Going over to Mancheese, he remarked: "I did not run well that time, and can beat you twice that distance—for money."

The Indian's eyes glistened at the idea of such easy gain. "How much," he asked.

"Twenty dollars," replied Sinclair. "We will each give it to McPherson, who will hand the forty dollars to whoever wins."

"But I haven't got twenty dollars," remarked Mancheese, thinking he was giving the young trader some information.

"Then we will have to wait until you have. After threshing time you'll have the money, and then we'll race, eh?"

"All right," agreed the Indian, when he realized that he could not obtain the twenty dollars that day.

"Too bad you did not beat him, sir," remarked Anderson, when Sinclair returned to the tent; "he's been practising all summer, and thinks a lot of himself."

"But the trader made a grand race," said an old Indian who sat at the door of the tent. He was an old-style Indian, who did not say all he thought. Moreover, he remembered the fur traders in their glory, when they usually came out on top in the end.

"Beaten in everything this trip, Mac," said Sinclair to his assistant; "however, we've got a fair wind to the post, so may as well put the stuff in the boat and get back." To McPherson's ears, his voice lacked the proper amount of despondency, causing the canny old Scot to give another and more thoughtful glance at his master.

After a period of three or four weeks the inhabitants of the half-breed settlement situated a short distance from the post were thrown into a state of superstitious wonderment over regularly hearing the report of a gun come from the direction of the post. Every evening, soon after dark, the mysterious, lone report disturbed the stillness of the night. At first they thought somebody was shooting at a coyote; but, as the report continued its regular recurrence, and finding no satisfactory explanation, they grew into the habit of listening for it, while wondering what it would mean.

After it had been heard during a couple of weeks Batiste Swan, an old French half-breed, could not stand the suspense, and decided to find the explanation. Overcoming his natural superstitions, he crept toward the post, and hid himself in the midst of a bush beside the road.

His self-imposed detective duties were soon rewarded by a discovery. He saw three men come out of the house and walk silently to a level stretch of the road. One of the three, who carried a lantern, and whom he recognized to be McPherson, stretched a tape across the road, and stood holding the end, the light from his lantern falling upon something he held in his hand. He was so close to Batiste's hiding place that the old half-breed scarcely dared to breathe.

The other two men walked down the road and disappeared into the darkness.

"Be ready!" Batiste recognized Anderson's voice coming from out of the darkness. "Bang!" The unexpected report striking his tensely expectant nerves almost made him betray his presence. As he recovered his composure he saw Sinclair tear along the road and breast the tape.

"Twenty-eight seconds," said McPherson, as Anderson came up carrying Sinclair's hat and coat.

The three men went back to the house.

Batiste kept the knowledge of his discovery to himself. He even went out of his way to relate superstitious stories about shots being heard after dark, endeavoring to dissuade his neighbors from investigating the nightly report.

During this time all the Indians of the reserve were working on the wheat fields situated at the end of the big lake, helping to harvest the yellow grain. They were good harvesters, and in great demand by the farmers of the plains; and, during the time the harvest continued each Indian with his two horses would earn four or five dollars a day. Much of this money they would spend on fire-water, or gaudy trifles at the village stores; but each man would return to the reserve with fifty or sixty dollars in his pocket, to be used in purchasing things necessary for their winter's trapping.

They returned to the reserve a week before the day set for the race between Mancheese and Sinclair, and decided to make the day one of feasting and rejoicing. All who could go would take their tents and camp near the post.

Two days before the race Batiste again crept to his observation bush. He witnessed the same silent preliminaries, but this time he learned a little more.

"Twenty-five seconds," said McPherson, this time.

"That's something like old times," remarked Sinclair, smilingly; "by changing these clothes I can knock three seconds off that. The Indian is beaten by fifteen yards, Mac," he added, as they started for the house.

"Every man for himself," Batiste soliloquized as he walked home. "Here's where Batiste Swan gets his winter's flour and bacon; and he'll buy it from Sinclair, too," he chuckled.

The great day arrived. All Ebb and Flow erected their tepees beside the post, making old McPherson remark, "It looks like the old days, when the Indians were all trappers and the Company the only traders."

Shortly before the race Sinclair called the old man aside and handed him a list of names having different amounts written against each. "Make every man bet the amount opposite his name," he said, passing a roll of bills. "Jeer, scoff, and laugh at them, but make them bet; and see that the money is held by one who will give it up."

Not until then did McPherson obtain a true insight into the method in the factor's madness.

Oh, but those Indians were civilized; they knew all about the art of betting, especially on a sure thing.

"They want some more," said McPherson, gleefully, when he returned after a short absence.

"That's enough for me," replied Sinclair. "But, Mac," he added after a pause, "it's safe."

The old man asked to be excused for a few moments. When he returned he reported the Indian runner to be ready.

It was an odd-looking pair that took their places at the starting line. The Indian, in order to make victory doubly sure by having perfect ease of limb, had reverted to the aboriginal breech-clout, and clad his feet in the lightest moccasins. His copper-colored, velvety skin indicated a man in perfect condition, albeit he was disfigured in places by a few dabs of colored pigment, fancifully adopted for the occasion. Sinclair, when he doffed the long coat he wore, stood forth in a blue and white swimming suit and rubber running shoes; his pink, satiny skin indicating

Continued on Page 18

GARDENING FOR PLEASURE AND FOR PROFIT

The attention of people in the country will very shortly be turned to the land and among other questions that they will be considering will be that of the preparation of their gardens, both vegetable gardens and flower gardens. We want to secure several articles relating experiences of our readers in the preparation and culture of vegetable or flower gardens. These articles should include the preparation and use of hot beds, the preparation of the soil, the selection of the seed, care of the garden and general results, and any other item of general interest. These articles must be not more than 1,000 words in length and must be written on only one side of the paper, and written very plainly. We want these articles at once, and will pay for all that we accept. You who have made a success at gardening should sit down and write us your experiences, and we will pay you for it.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.

Protection or Free Trade

Arrangements have been made through the assistance of Joseph Fels, the great reformer, and a number of other democratic men in the United States, for the publication of 1,000,000 copies of Henry George's great book, "Protection or Free Trade," to be spread broadcast over the United States during the next few months. These men are anxious to break down the tariff wall which surrounds the greatest Republic in the world, and thus give to the toiling masses of the United States a greater portion of the wealth which they themselves create.

Those who have contributed to the funds necessary for the publication of this immense edition have generously agreed to send these books into Canada, also wherever they are needed. For this reason *The Grain Growers' Guide* will handle a list for the circulation of this book, and will mail copies to any address in Canada for 4 cents each. Under no other circumstances could these books be secured in such good type at less than from five to six times the price. It is one of the greatest books on the tariff ever written, and it deals with the subject from the viewpoint of the common people. Any man who reads "Protection or Free Trade" carefully and thinks and studies upon the question for himself, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to believe in the protection fallacy. For this reason it is advisable to have copies of this book sent to as many people as possible, and particularly to those people who do not as yet see the fallacies of the protectionist argument.

We would like very much to be able to send a copy of this book to every protectionist in Western Canada and also in Eastern Canada and we will do so if we can raise sufficient funds. To circulate 50,000 copies of this book during the next three months would cost only \$2,000, which would be a very small item if divided up among those people in Western Canada who believe that protection is one of the greatest evils of the country. Every person who wants to assist in this work should send in their letters and their money at once. Send for a copy for yourself and for as many copies to other people as you can afford. If you do not know to whom to send the extra copies, send along the money and we will send them out to the right party. The only way to bring down the tariff wall is to educate the people to the iniquities of protection.

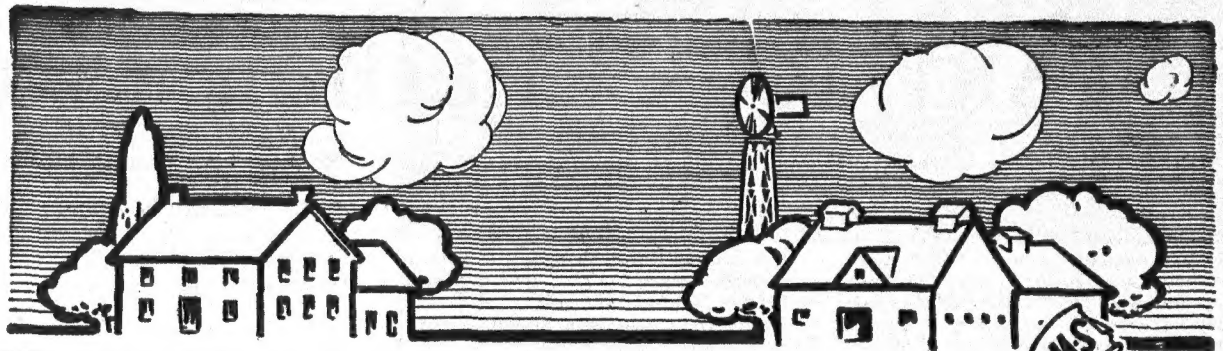
Every man who believes in a square deal for himself and his fellowmen can well afford to assist in the circulation of "Protection or Free Trade." It will be sent to any address for 4 cents per copy. Let us have your assistance to send out anywhere from ten copies to five hundred, and the more that are sent out the sooner will the battle be won. Do not deal with any other subject in your letter. Write on the outside of the envelope, "Protection or Free Trade." It will then reach the right place and be handled promptly. Send as many of the books to people who believe in protection as possible. Don't waste time and money trying to educate people who are already educated to the evils of protection.

We have already received orders for a large number of these books in reply to this notice. These orders will be kept until we have upwards of one thousand and will then be sent to the publishers in the United States. For this reason it may be several weeks before any person receives the books ordered. But we want the orders to come in as fast as possible that we may estimate the number of books required. This is the greatest opportunity of its kind every offered and will probably never be repeated.

This is a good opportunity for every local association to supply a copy to each of its members.

Book Department,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

"Protection or Free Trade."



How long do you expect unpainted wood and metal to resist the wear and tear of weather and hard usage?

Here are the facts—the unpainted house or barn will probably be beyond repair in less than 25 years, while the properly painted building, will be practically as good as new. Leave a new buggy, wagon, or piece of farm machinery without repainting, and in less than seven years it will be beyond repair from the checking, splitting and rusting of unprotected surfaces. Paint your implements regularly and you will still be using them at the end of ten or fifteen years.

For a reliable first quality finish, ready for the brush, to meet any paint or varnish need around the farm or farmhouse go to your local merchant who sells

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

SWP—Sherwin-Williams Paint—is the paint that will make the house look best and protect it the longest. SWP is a pure lead, zinc and linseed oil paint, ground and mixed by powerful machinery. It is as good as 40 years of painting experience can make it.

For the Barn and other outbuildings use **Sherwin-Williams Commonwealth Barn Red.** Spreads easily and covers economically. Put up in full Imperial Measure Cans.

Sherwin-Williams Wagon and Implement Paint is the paint to use to protect your wagons, tools, implements, etc. from rust and decay. Made for that particular purpose, stands severe exposure and hard usage.

Around the Farm and Farmhouse use

S-W Buggy Paint—for buggies, porch furniture, boats and other surfaces exposed to water and hard usage.

S-W Aluminum Paint—for metal surfaces and machinery, **S-W Floorlac**—an easy-to-apply combined varnish and stain for woodwork, furniture and floors.

S-W Family Paint—for cupboards, furniture, woodwork, etc. Stands repeated washing.

S-W Inside Floor Paint—a hard wearing paint for floors and stairs. Eight attractive shades.

S-W Brighten-Up Finishes—a different paint, varnish, stain or enamel for every household use.

S-W Roof and Bridge Paint—for windmills, metal roofs, etc. Prevents rust and decay.

S-W Creosote Paint—a preservative paint for barns, sheds, fences and all rough lumber.

Remember there's a Sherwin-Williams agent in every town.

Address all inquiries to **THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Limited**, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver. 81

SMUT TESTS

Have been carried on at

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, Ont.
PROVINCIAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH, Ont.
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, Ont.
MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WINNIPEG
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, Man.
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, Sask.
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, LACOMBE, Alta.

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The Reason

That in its nineteenth year the public gave The Great-West Life applications for over \$18,000,000 was because, since 1892, that public has observed and approved the methods of the Company

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Ask for Explanatory Printed Matter

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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

Aid to Canadian Railways

This Article shows what the Canadian People have given to Canadian Railways and Indicates the Justice of the Demand for Equitable Freight Rates. Practically no Returns have been given for this Prodigality

Aid to Canadian railway construction has taken three forms—cash subsidies, land grants and guarantees—and, as far as they have been ascertainable, the facts in these divisions are presented. It is not possible, for obvious reasons, to build up a total showing the money value of these three forms of assistance. All that can be done is to give a general analysis of the data which has been gathered.

The payments of cash subsidies during 1911 amounted to \$1,426,192, as compared with \$1,789,723 in 1910. These payments were from the following sources:

By the Dominion	\$1,284,892
By the Provinces	82,300
By Municipalities	59,000

Total

In order that the foregoing statement with respect to cash subventions may be better understood, the following divisions of the account are presented:—

Dominion

Cash subsidies	\$ 79,695,164.62
Loans	25,576,533.33
Cost of lines handed over to Canadian Pacific Railway	37,785,319.97
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,053.83
Total	\$148,217,071.75

Provinces

Cash subsidies	\$ 32,869,330.16
Loans	2,750,030.00
Subscriptions to shares ..	300,000.00
Total	\$ 35,919,360.16

Municipalities

Cash subsidies	\$ 12,798,824.98
Loans	2,404,498.62
Subscriptions to shares ..	2,839,500.00
Total	\$ 18,042,823.60

Land Grants to Railways

The following have been the land grants to railways:—

	Acres
By the Dominion	32,004,486
By the Province of Quebec ..	13,324,950
By the Province of British Columbia	8,119,221
By the Province of New Brunswick	1,647,772
By the Province of Nova Scotia ..	160,000

Total

An analysis of the land grants of the Dominion gives the following results:—

	Acres
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company (formerly Northwest Coal and Navigation Company)	1,114,368
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company	1,893,841
Canadian Northern Railway Company (from point on Canadian Pacific Railway to Hudson Bay) Canadian Northern Railway Company (formerly Lake Manitoba and Canal Company) ..	3,451,533
Canadian Pacific Railway Company (main line)	18,212,270
Canadian Pacific Railway Pipe-stone Extension, Souris Branch	278,818
Canadian Pacific Railway, Souris Branch	1,423,640
Great Northwest Central Railway Company (formerly Northwest Central Railway Company)	320,000
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company	1,501,376
Manitoba Southeastern Colonization Railway	1,399,640
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company	682,572
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	1,627,536
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company	98,880
Total	32,004,486

It is impracticable to assign a money value to these land grants. The province of Quebec adopted the policy of giving to grantees the option of accepting cash instead of land at the rate of 52 cents per acre, and that right was exercised with respect to nearly all the acreage indicated in the above table. In the case of western land grants many millions of acres are still in the hands of railway corporations, and the selling value has risen steadily for years.

Both the federal and provincial governments have during recent years given material assistance to railway enterprise by the guaranteeing of bonds. The facts are as follows:—

1. The Canadian Northern Railway Company. The guarantee is for the principal of £1,923,287 sterling and interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for fifty years.

2. The Canadian Northern Railway Company. The guarantee is for the principal of £1,622,586 19s. 9d. sterling debenture stock, and interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum for fifty years from July 20, 1908, interest payable half-yearly.

3. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The guarantee is for a sum equal to 75 per cent. of the cost of construction of the western division of the National Transcontinental Railway, but not exceeding \$13,000 per mile in respect of the prairie section of the said railway. The amount of bonds issued and guaranteed is £7,200,000, of which £3,200,000 were issued in 1905, £2,000,000 in 1909, and £2,000,000 in 1910.

The amount represented by the above guarantees is £10,745,874 or \$52,439,865.

Manitoba.—To the Canadian Northern Railway Company:—

Main and branch lines in Manitoba	\$12,154,073.33
Winnipeg terminals	3,000,000.00

Ontario division (line to Port Arthur	5,745,586.67
Total	\$20,899,660.00

Outstanding Guarantees of Alberta

Alberta.—The outstanding guarantees of this province on June 30, 1911, amounted to \$25,743,000, divided as follows:—

Canadian Northern Railway Company	\$11,960,000.00
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company ..	6,383,000.00
Alberta and Great Waterways Company	7,400,000.00

Total

Saskatchewan.—To the Canadian Northern Railway Company—at the rate of \$13,000 per mile on 730 miles of branch lines—\$9,490,000.

To the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company—at the rate of \$13,000 per mile on 193 miles—\$2,509,000. Total amount of guarantee, \$11,999,000.

Other Railroad Guarantees

Ontario.—To the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company—guarantee of interest on bonds aggregating \$7,860,000.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax and Southwestern—a loan of \$13,500 per mile, which, on a total of 372 miles, would amount to \$5,022,000, secured by mortgage, with the right to take over and sell or operate the property in case default is made in the terms of the covenant.

British Columbia.—To the Canadian Northern Pacific—a guarantee of interest at 4 per cent. per annum on approximately 600 miles, at the rate of \$35,000 per mile, for 30 years, \$21,000,000. Shuswap and Okanagan—guarantee of interest on \$1,249,760 for 25 years at 4 per cent. Victoria and Sidney—guarantee of interest on \$300,000 for 25 years

at 2 per cent. Naksup and Slocan—guarantee of principal and interest on bonds aggregating \$647,072 for 25 years at 4 per cent. Total guarantees—\$23,196,832.

New Brunswick.—On bonds of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company—\$700,000.

Quebec.—On bonds of the Montreal and Western Railway Company—\$476,000

Summary of Guarantees

Summarizing the foregoing statements with respect to guarantees, the result is as follows:—

Dominion	\$ 52,439,865
Manitoba	20,899,660
Alberta	25,743,000
Saskatchewan	11,999,000
Ontario	7,860,000
Nova Scotia	5,022,000
British Columbia	23,196,832
New Brunswick	700,000
Quebec	476,000

Total guarantees

—Monetary Times.

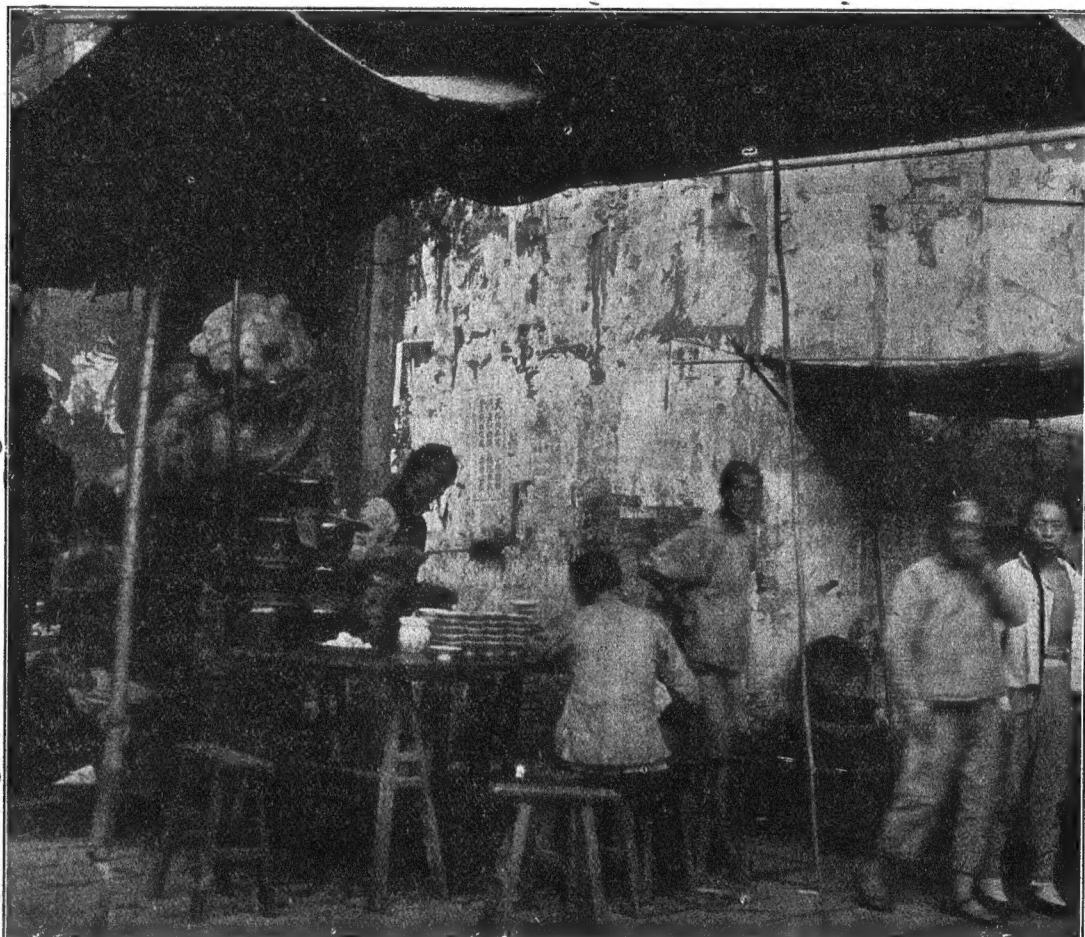
NOT LIKE CANUTE

At the Acorn club in Philadelphia a young lady was praising the wit of the late Bishop Mackay Smith.

"He always had a pun ready," she said, smiling pensively. "I remember meeting him once in Broad street station. I was on the way to Florida at the time, and I said:

"Will it be very wrong, bishop, for me to bathe on Sunday in the Atlantic, off Palm Beach?"

"The Atlantic off Palm Beach?" said he. "That, I fear, is a see over which I have no jurisdiction."



THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

A lunch counter in the native city of Shanghai, showing a cook serving a customer

Buy Coal Direct from Mines

To ensure a certain and permanent market for the output of a fully equipped and operating Coal Mine, producing one hundred tons daily of high carbon domestic and steam plow coal, I will sell one-quarter of my shares at the par value of twenty dollars per share to Consumers who will agree to buy their coal direct from the Mines at wholesale prices. I have recently bought ninety per cent. of the stock of these Collieries, and believe this to be a plan that will be mutually profitable.

When sending for particulars say what your coal requirements will be per year.

WILLIAM E. CLARK
66 King St., Winnipeg

EXTRACT FROM "The Fertilizing of Hay and Grain Crops"

By WALTER SHIPLEY

"It is now an undisputed fact among agriculturists that crops of either hay, grain or roots, cannot be grown continuously with any measure of success without the aid of artificial manures. During their growth and maturity all plants utilize certain ingredients in the soil, commonly known as 'Plant Foods.' The three that enter most largely into the composition of a plant are: NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH

Thus it stands to reason that if the crops grown are depleting the soil of these substances in varying quantities, the farmer must replace them in order to continue raising these crops. In other words he must maintain the fertility of the soil."

FREE copies of this and other bulletins dealing with the important subject of Fertilizing may be obtained from

The German Potash Syndicate
1105A Temple Building
Toronto, Ont.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

MAY CLOSE TRAIL

Ques.—There is a road allowance on the south and west sides of my land, but nothing has been done for the road. The trail goes over my land. Can I stop the trail without giving notice?—JOHN ANDERSON, Merchant Grove, Sask.

Ans.—Yes.

SHIPPING POTATOES

Ques.—As I meditate shipping a car of potatoes next fall will you kindly answer following questions in "Question Drawer:"

- (1) Name of reliable commission firm, handling potatoes only, in Winnipeg.
- (2) Price of potatoes at Winnipeg at end of September for the last three years.
- (3) Do potatoes go through quicker on the railway owing to their perishable nature?
- (4) Is the railway responsible for damage caused by delay in transit?
- (5) Are they shipped loose or in bags?
- (6) How many bushels does a car hold?—H. B., Alberta.

Ans.—There is no firm so far as we know which handles potatoes only in Winnipeg. There are a number of produce merchants who handle potatoes, and whose advertisements may be seen from time to time in The Guide. Advertisements are only accepted from firms which we believe to be reliable.

(2) The price of potatoes at the end of September 1911 was 50 cents per bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg, 1910 50 cents, 1909 35 cents.

(3) Potatoes are given a preference over non-perishable freight.

(4) When shipped in ordinary box cars, potatoes go at owner's risk. If shipped in heated cars railway company is liable for damage if caused by their neglect. Freight is the same in either case.

(5) Potatoes may be shipped either loose or in bags.

(6) A box car will hold about 1,000 bushels, minimum car load 56,000 lbs. Heated cars hold about 700 bushels, minimum car load 40,000 lbs. Railway companies usually refuse heated cars in very cold weather.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS

Ques.—Has the government extended the time on South African warrants?—W. DODGE.

Ans.—No. An act of Parliament would be necessary to extend the time for the location of Veteran scrip, which expired on Dec. 31, 1911, and there is so much opposition to the proposal that it is now extremely doubtful if the government will attempt to pass such a bill.

BUILDING ON PURCHASED HOMESTEAD

Ques.—Is it necessary for the holder of a purchased homestead who is performing his residence duties by residing on his first homestead within nine miles of his purchased homestead, to erect a house on the latter?—WM. HEADRICK, Wiggins, Sask.

Ans.—No. Formerly it was necessary to build a house worth \$300 on every purchased homestead, but a new regulation was put into force by the department of the interior in January of this year, providing that when the residence duties are being performed by the entrant living on his homestead in the vicinity of the purchased homestead, the erection of a house is not necessary.

NO MORE CLUB RATES

No more club rates for subscriptions for The Guide and other papers will be accepted. We are offering The Guide from now till the end of 1912 for 50 cents.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.

Any creameryman or experienced dairymen will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.



The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the "World's Standard" and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter without the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG 173 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL

The Coming of Easter

BRINGS with it pleasing thoughts of Spring and approaching Summer.

New Jewellery, pretty and inexpensive, will be needed, and long Bar Pins for Collar, Veil, or Blouse, can well be given as Easter Gifts, especially if they are in enamel on sterling silver.

It will be well, too, to consider what your presents to the Spring brides shall be,—whether of Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Brass, or heavy Silver Plate.

You will find our attractive 1912 Catalogue and dainty Easter Booklet of great help in your choice of presents, and we will gladly send both to you on receipt of your request.

D. R. Dingwall Limited
Portage Ave. JEWELLERS Winnipeg



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA

Editor, Guide:—I enclose you a letter which I have got permission from the writer to publish. I answered this letter and told him conditions in Australia, and as it may interest some people to know some of the conditions I would like to publish same. Before I start, I wish to state that I came to Canada in 1905, stayed one year and went back to Australia, but the call of the prairie was too much. I came back again, although my father offered me 2,000 acres of land at home, in a climate where grapes, oranges, lemons, pears, apples, watermelons, tomatoes grow outside, and flowers bloom all the year round; where in the winter time, if we got 2 degrees of frost we thought it very cold. I came over here in 1908, and the following two years, although I suffered heavy losses, I was most enthusiastic about the country. I am here now, and think it a fine country. The land cannot be beaten, but, sir, its absolutely cruel. Talk about uncivilized countries where slavery is allowed! Why, we farmers are bound in slavery to the "favored few" trusts, pampered and fed up by corrupt governments.

Your paper has showed up the instance of machinery graft. We are robbed in the price of lumber, coal, every commodity; we buy in the dearest market, pay \$2.50 per day and board for harvest help, (sometimes lucky to get it at that price) and when we come to sell our produce we are robbed outright. A poor starving man who has a family to feed would be imprisoned for stealing a loaf of bread, yet these "trusts" are allowed by the government to rob in open daylight the farmer. The wheat I sold through the G.G.G. Co. the other day I got 46 cents for at Fort William. It cost me 17 cents a bushel, leaving me 29 cents f.o.b. car. Why, the elevator man reckoned it would go No. 6, perhaps No. 5; and they, as you know, never over-grade it. I would like to be able to follow that car to its destination and see what price they get for it when sold out of the elevators. Owing to the bad weather I could not get all my grain threshed. I stacked what I could and 80 acres of wheat was frosted and laid flat on the ground by snow. After the snow went off, with two binders of my own and two hired, I had to cut one way, and could only cut about five acres a day, and could not use the sheaf carrier. It cost me about \$3 an acre to cut and stook. The straw was long and the crop very thick. The threshers are doing it now. The thresherman has two men and myself four men keeping ahead of the stook teams shaking the snow off, but about one-fifth of the crop is left on the ground. The thresherman is not making money, and it's costing me a lot more to get this wheat threshed, and if I do sell it, it will barely pay expenses. Why, I know of a man who with three others took sample wheat out of the same scoop and each man took it to the inspector and got a different grade on it. And another man put a sample of wheat over the heater for three weeks and the inspector graded it "damp." I heard of another man took 1910 wheat from his granary and the inspector graded it "damp." And I have always been told of the splendid system of wheat selling in Canada. It looks to me and every other farmer that the inspectors are "in" with the elevators and others.

Now, the government in Australia

are by no means perfect, but I am glad to say that they are fifty times better than the government here.

Take, for instance, in the great drought of 1902-1903. The government owned railroads in Victoria were losing, I believe, \$5,000 a day. Why? Because they were carrying starving stock from the drought country to the mountains below cost price, and hauling seed grain to the farmers free. The government loan money to the farmers at 4½ per cent. (maybe 5 per cent. now). Why, thousands of farmers and sheep men in that year would have gone broke. Instead of that the government gave a helping hand. The next few years were good ones, and the government not only got paid back but kept the men on the land. In the state of Victoria, Australia, the government have opened large irrigation works and settlers can get from five acres to 200 acres at from \$40 to \$75 per acre on 31 years time, interest at 4½ per cent., and if you put \$2,500 worth of improvements on your land or under, the government advances you half the money at, I think, 5 per cent. for a term of years. This land is situated not more than 150 miles from Melbourne, a city of 550,000 population, on the seaboard, where meat and butter is taken to Liverpool for 1 cent per pound. The government digs ditches for you and the land will raise six crops of alfalfa a year and in a climate as good as California. I have 960 acres here, and 600 odd of irrigable land, most of it pretty good land, but the irrigable land some of it is not worth \$5 an acre to irrigate, and yet the C. P. R. make the same charge for good and bad land. It is all right for the man with good irrigable land, but what about the man with half poor land? Now, at this critical time, when we are in need of assistance, God only knows where we can turn. The banks won't help the farmers, the loan companies won't, the railroads won't, nor the government. It's the survival of the fittest. There is more opportunity for the speculators to buy cheap, but they will find, like others, to their cost that the farmers are the backbone of a country. What was Calgary or Winnipeg before this great West became settled by thousands of hard working farmers? Here we are, working out at 20 and 30 below zero, trying to get our grain threshed, and when we do we cannot get the cars. The country is all right, as I said before, a great and healthy country, but ground down are the farmers by the huge corporations. Alberta is a young province, about five years old. Now is the time to get after the trusts. Get after the speculator who has land unoccupied, unfenced, unbroken, a breeding place for coyotes and gophers. Make the speculator pay heavy taxes. In New Zealand, if a man owns property there and lives out of New Zealand he pays a special tax called "absentee tax." Here we have bad roads, bad telephone service, no neighbors, no social life, and why? Because the land is tied up by speculators living in another country; because I've spent \$10,000 in improvements on my farm, I get heavily taxed. My reward I guess for spending money on my farm. I should have bought a couple of sections of land and lived at ease in the city and let the other fellow improve and get taxed. I only hope I live to see the day when the farmer gets justice, and may that day be soon, but I am

afraid if anyone comes along and offers me a fair price I will accept, although I would like to see these grafting corporations crushed. I am sorry if I have taken more space than I intended, but if I can be of any good in helping the farmers in Alberta while I am here they have my support and sympathy.

Wishing The Guide every success in its campaign against the "Octopus."

F. E. SUGDEN.

Cheadle, Alta., December.

NOTE.—The following is the letter mentioned by Mr. Sugden:—

I am a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide and have noticed a letter in it from you which interested me very much, particularly as you say you are an Australian. I am an Englishman and have been here about ten years, having farmed for myself nearly eight years and the more I stay here the more disgusted I get with the way the farmers here are bled by the big corporations, and there seems to be no way to remedy things; so that I have been thinking of selling out and going to Australia for some time back, but would like to get some first hand knowledge if possible about the country.

Would it be too great a favor to ask you to write me, telling me what you know of the country that you think would interest me as a farmer.

Does the farmer get more justice than he does here, and what are the advantages and drawbacks? I have read considerable about it and have been interested in the reforms which have taken place there within the last decade.

A letter from you would be greatly appreciated by

HUGH PYE.

Estevan, Sask.

NOT YET TOO LATE

Editor, Guide:—I am always interested in the discussions carried on in your valuable paper, because I believe them to be valuable from an educative standpoint. Those of us who believed that free trade in natural products would be a good thing for Canada have had our position strengthened by the stirring events of this winter, and it is now pretty generally conceded that a referendum on that question would carry reciprocity by an overwhelming majority. Why not have it? Those who oppose reciprocity try to excuse themselves by saying that this is an exceptional year, and they blame the car shortage for all the marketing evils that exist.

Those who live near the international boundary and have had an opportunity of studying the marketings of grain on both sides of the line know that the present conditions are merely the climax toward which we have been travelling for years, a climax which we tried to ward off by asking for free trade in natural products. That a market exists in the United States for our hard wheat is now known by every one who has made a study of the situation. But in order to protect the Canadian milling interests, the elevator interests and the railways (all of which, strange to say, are close blood relations) this important knowledge is suppressed, and the most absurd arguments are used by those newspapers and public speakers, (owned and controlled, body and soul, by the trusts), to mislead the electors. However, murder will out, and even the thickest-headed son of the soil can see the point when he is compelled to pay money out of his own pocket into the United States treasury in order to get sale for his crop.

Although marketing conditions are somewhat exaggerated this year, yet they only emphasize a state of affairs that has been growing worse each year, as the demand for hard wheat is increasing in the U. S. faster than the supply, while in Canada the reverse is true, and the supply of wheat is increasing faster than the demand in existing markets. It is most unfortunate that millions of dollars have been lost to Canada through the failure to pass the reciprocity agreement; but more will have to be lost yet before all are ready to admit the value of such an arrangement. From all over the West we hear the howl about car shortage. These electors should know, or if they don't they should be told, that thousands of empty cars have gone South during the fall and winter just because it is the custom of the

Threshers Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market.

Here is what one thresherman says of our threshers' account book:

"I have used one of your books for two years and am well pleased with it, and commence to think they are the one thing necessary for a thresherman, as if he uses it as he should, he knows just where he stands every night. I must say I am greatly pleased with it, and if I could not get one now would feel somewhat at sea in regard to keeping books."

—E. H. Lowes, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Any thresherman can get one of these books for \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

railways to return "foreign cars" that way; and because a duty exists on grain going into the U. S. which is supposed to keep out Canadian grain. These high duties are not keeping out the grain grown close to the border, and if the advantages of the Minneapolis sample market were better known in the West thousands of cars from there would pay the duty and find sale in Minneapolis. While in Sarles, N.D., yesterday for two hours, about 1,000 bushels of Canadian wheat came in, paid the duty of 25 cents and found sale in American elevators.

This wheat is bringing in many cases 5 to 12 cents per bushel more after paying the duty than can be realized for it on this side. Barley is bringing 62 to 67 cents net after paying 30 cents duty, oats bring about the same price, after paying 15 cents duty, as can be got here.

Over 200,000 bushels of Canadian grain have been marketed already at Sarles and Hanna and most of this has paid the duty. Here is an example of how the marketing is going on. On a certain day my American neighbor received 97 cents for his wheat at the American elevator. The same day for wheat off my farm I was offered 60 cents at the bonded elevator (Canadian price) or 97 cents at the American elevator, American price. After paying 25 cents duty the wheat brought 12 cents more than the Canadian price. The Big 4 gas tractor will cost me \$4,000, time price, representing the value of 6,666 bushels and 40 lbs. of my Canadian wheat. The same tractor will cost my American neighbor \$2,800, time price, representing the value of 2,886 bushels and 35 pounds of his American wheat. Our soil is the same, our seed is the same, our methods are similar. We are working under slightly different conditions in so far as marketing is concerned.

The people of Western Canada are finding out "that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and that we did actually drop the bone last fall in reaching for what is proving to be the merest shadow of what might have been. Why not make a dive for the real bone. It is not yet too late to accept the United States offer of reciprocal trade relations.

T. GEO. MCKITRICK.

Crystal City, Man.

A SUGGESTION

To the Officers, Members and all interested ones in the cause of the Grain Growers' association, more particularly those of Crop-District No. 1, of Saskatchewan.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Of all the large questions that confront us as agriculturists there is none so large as the first we meet, which is the need of a more perfect and systematic organization. A hundred times we have been challenged that the Grain Growers' requests did not represent the feeling of the Western farmers. That

challenge is a tacit admission that many things now denied would be granted if our organization was multiplied in numbers. And there is logic in the challenge. We are numerically small to what we should be, can be and shall I say, will be. A leaf from the book of any other organization in the length and breadth of this country will, in comparison with our leaf, demonstrate that we have not yet mastered the A B C of organization. Five hundred thousand farmers in Canada. Could they raise \$500,000 for a fighting fund for themselves alone in a month's time? Three thousand manufacturers could and would. Can 20,000 Grain Growers raise \$20,000 of a fund in a month's time? One thousand conductors and engineers could and would.

Our fees are too small. Not too small for the ones we want to join us, but too small for the thousands of big hearted men who entered this fight at the start and are fighting harder today than ever. It was the first law of nature which made necessary an organization amongst us. Because of our organization former unopposed interests now take the stand of the challenged party. They choose the weapons and are entrenched.

Can we dislodge them at one dollar per?

Do we expect them to lay down arms, wave white flags and cry for mercy because we have our organization financed at one dollar per? I do not.

During the past fifty years those interests have been hedging and entrenching themselves, being full of the knowledge that some day they will have to submit to popular will, that some day there would be a shaking of the dry bones from which would rise a mighty, mighty army. They know it better than we. Twenty thousand of that army are today standing on their feet.

Twenty thousand more are ready to rise, but they have not yet been asked. Forty thousand multiplied by two would give us some weight.

Our battles would be easier won. How are we going to get them?

Shall we continue to ask the individual to continue the old system? or shall we do it collectively? Central is our fighting end, but Central is already on half rations. Let us face the truth. What can District No. 1 do this year to further organization work in District No. 1? Shall we show the other Districts how? The writer deems it the greatest honor of his life to be the director of Crop District No. 1 and, oh, how desirous to see our organization take a long, strong forward step this year.

I would like to visit every sub-association ere next convention. I would like to organize one hundred new ones.

When you write please mention the line of railway your association is upon or tributary to. Try to arrange a series of meetings covering a week at a time, not overlooking the intervening point in need of organization. Help your local organization.

I think our F. W. Green at Central would have no objections to opening up a fighting fund from subscriptions or donations from friends and workers in our District to be used for the District. I suggest only. What say you, reader, about asking for a column in The Guide for two weeks to express approval or disapproval? Ten words each; then act.


Talk is cheap, it takes money to organize.

Yours for a larger, stronger and more perfect organization.

O. R. GOULD,
Director for District No. 1, Sask.

FARMERS MUST STAND TOGETHER


Editor, Guide:—Boissevain's letter was excellent, it made a deep impression on me. That The Guide must be an organ absolutely of the farmers, by the farmers and for the farmers is vitally important, and I shall do as much for it as I can. The existing conditions facilitate the formation of the solid, flawless front that the farmers must present if they are to obtain any relief from their heavy burdens. I said that this front must be flawless in view of the insidious, subtle and sordid machinations of those who would have us let things be as they are. I have observed in particular how they try to destroy our confidence in each other. A man who travels all over Saskatchewan and meets a great number



PURE SEEDS

McKENZIE'S


PURE SEEDS



FLAX=SPRING RYE

BARLEY=ALFALFA

CLOVERS—GRASSES—MILLETS



IF YOU HAVE NEVER TRIED SPRING RYE START THIS YEAR WITH FIVE OR TEN ACRES

To CARRY on PROFITABLE and PROGRESSIVE FARMING it is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to GROW FEED, ROTATION and FERTILIZING CROPS. No matter what VARIETIES you want or HOW SMALL the ORDER, we SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE, SATISFIED that the CHOICE SEEDS we SUPPLY and the PAINSTAKING CARE given will COMPENSATE YOU MANY TIME OVER for YOUR INVESTMENT.

OUR FLAX CAPTURED FIRST PRIZE AT WINNIPEG AND BRANDON

CHOICE FLAX PURE

We have magnificent stocks of Flax, clean, pure, high germination and exceptionally bright fine appearance. The demand for Flax this season bids fair to exceed that of last season. Low Market prices for Commercial Flax is a thing of the past, as the by-products from this cereal, now the most extensive, are increasing by leaps and bounds.

PRICES F.O.B. BRANDON
COMMON FLAX—Per bus., \$2.80;
10 bus. or more, per bus., \$2.75.
PREMOST FLAX—Per bus., \$3.65;
10 bus. or more, per bus., \$3.65.

PRICE EX-WAREHOUSE CALGARY
COMMON FLAX—Per bus., \$3.50;
10 bus. or more, per bus., \$3.45.
PREMOST FLAX—Per bus., \$3.85;
10 bus. or more, per bus., \$3.80.

CLEAN SPRING RYE PLUMP

Our stocks of Spring Rye are superb, clean, plump, high life, vigorous, high germinating, true to name and pure.

Spring Rye is an absolute necessity on every well managed farm as a protection against the loss of the winter's feed supply.

Spring Rye has a reputation for sure cropping. The loss of a crop of Spring Rye is practically unknown.

The quantity per acre is so ridiculously small, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 bushels per acre, the cost is a mere bagatelle compared to the enormous yield, high quality of the feed and ease of cultivation.

PRICE F.O.B. BRANDON—Per bus., \$1.25; 5 bus. or more, per bus., \$1.20.

PRICE EX-WAREHOUSE CALGARY—Per bus., \$1.50; 5 bus. or more, per bus., \$1.45.

START A FIELD OF ALFALFA THIS YEAR

MONTANA ALFALFA TURKESTAN

The possibilities which the proper utilization of Alfalfa presents are almost unlimited. It has made good everywhere. It can be successfully grown in any province; east or west, on any soil (except wet or swampy land). Alfalfa presents more uses, value and possibilities than any known crop. It converts the resources of the soil. Is unexcelled for all kinds of stock even to the smallest chick. Our stocks are plump, high germinating, fully matured, clean, free from noxious seed and fine color.

	F.O.B. BRANDON		CALGARY	
	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
TURKESTAN	\$12.50	\$24.50	\$14.00	\$27.00
MONTANA	12.50	24.00	13.00	25.00

SIX-ROWED BARLEY MENSURY

The wide range of usefulness; earliness, unusual productiveness, exceptional qualities for stock feeding; uses as a nurse crop for grasses and clovers; cleaning crop, etc., all combine to make Barley one of the most valuable and generally cultivated farm crops that can be grown.

This year the demand is terrific, heavier than we have experienced in years, having sold in several instances entire car-load lots to individual consumers. Our stocks are beautiful, choice, clean and of a very high type.

PRICES F.O.B. BRANDON—Per bus., \$1.20; over 5 bus., per bus., \$1.15; over 10 bus., per bus., \$1.10.

PRICES EX-WAREHOUSE CALGARY—Per bus., \$1.20; over 5 bus., per bus., \$1.15; over 10 bus., per bus., \$1.10.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON ANY SEED NOT HERE LISTED—WE HAVE THEM

Cotton Bags, 25c. each

	F.O.B. Brandon		Ex-warehouse Calgary	
	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
ALFALFA, Turkestan	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$13.00	\$25.00
ALFALFA, Montana	12.50	24.00	14.00	27.00
CLOVER, Red	16.50	32.00	17.50	34.00
CLOVER, Mammoth	16.50	32.00	17.50	34.00
CLOVER, Alsike	13.50	26.50	14.50	28.00
GRASS, Western Rye	7.50	14.50	8.50	16.50

	F.O.B. Brandon		Ex-warehouse Calgary	
	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
GRASS, Brome	\$ 8.00	\$14.00	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
GRASS, Timothy	12.50	24.00	12.00	23.00
MILLET, Hungarian	3.00	5.50	3.55	6.75
MILLET, German	3.00	5.50	3.55	6.75
MILLET, Common	3.00	5.50	3.55	6.75
MILLET, Japanese	3.20	6.25	4.50	8.50

SOW A LIBERAL ACREAGE OF BARLEY FOR WINTER FEED.


PRICES POSTPAID

	Pkts.	Oz.	Lbs.
BEAN—McK's Golden Wax	.05	—	\$.30
BEEF—McK's Extra Early	.05	.20	2.00
CABBAGE—McK's Winningstad	.05	.25	—
CARROT—McK's O'heart	.05	.20	2.75
CAULIFLOWER—McK's Early Snowcap	.25	3.00	—
CELERY—McK's White Plume	.05	.30	—
CORN—McK's White Cory	.05	—	.25

PRICES POSTPAID

	Pkts.	Oz.	Lbs.
CUCUMBER—McK's Long Green	.05	.20	1.40
LETTUCE—McK's Prairie Queen	.05	.30	—
ONION—McK's Yellow Globe	.05	.15	1.50
ONION—McK's Red Wethersfield	.05	.20	2.00
PEA—McK's Marifold Pea	.05	.20	.50
PEA—McK's Prosperity	.05	.25	.35
RADISH—McK's Rosy Gem	.05	.15	1.00
TOMATO—McK's First of All	.10	.35	—

A POST CARD WILL BRING OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG




A. E. MCKENZIE CO. Ltd.

SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA

BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE



of farmers, told me that the most striking characteristic of the mass of them was an unreasonable proneness to suspicion and distrust. I guess there is some truth in this and our opponents apparently know it. It is essential that the Grain Growers be candid and that they leave as little room for misunderstandings and doubt as possible. While I fear the manufacturers could stand the grass in their factory yards as long as we could stand the weeds in our fields, I think it would be wise to curtail our production somewhat until something is done, sign fewer notes, and do less labor. It is fortunate that there is no duty wall between us and our cows, hens and pigs. As to Socialism, I may say that I am in sympathy with most of its principles but I can see no chance of it being of use

to us in our generation. But it is coming. I note the Government intends to close up its agencies in the U.S. and devote itself exclusively to British immigration. I am afraid that if this West was more genuinely English than it is there would be even more trouble for these protected, protecting interests of the east.

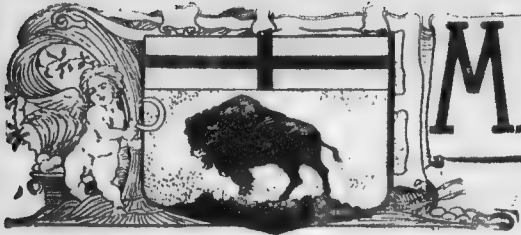
P. A. LANGVAN.
Wingello, Sask.

LONDON WILL NOT LEND

London, March 12.—A fresh sign of the times is that neither the new Canadian government loan of five million pounds nor the Vancouver city loan of one million have been run after here. The Vancouver issue may be described as a fiasco, ninety per cent. being left on the government's hands. Of the government

loan the public took but thirty-five per cent. It is well known here that Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, etc., must borrow in the near future and it seems clear that Vancouver, which came first, will have fared relatively the best.

WANTED Live Men and Women to take orders for our Life Size Pastel Portraits. Exclusive territory. \$5.00 or more a day easily made. Neat and valuable sample cases furnished. For further information write to
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion Virden
President:
R. O. Henders Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie Winnipeg
Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

CARTWRIGHT MEETING

A special meeting of the Cartwright association was held to listen to an address by Mr. John Kennedy. There was a good attendance, and no one went away disappointed. Dealing principally with the grain trade, Mr. Kennedy dealt most ably with the whole situation, leaving no ground uncovered and no room for criticism. The wish of the meeting was that Mr. Kennedy would return again soon. Before the close of the meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously:—That this association extend to the members of the Central Executive a hearty vote of thanks and confidence, and that the good fight be kept up with more vigor than ever.

T. J. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

WASKADA'S INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

Mr. John Kennedy of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. addressed a meeting at Waskada on Feb. 21, to speak on The Guide, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grading System. The meeting was well attended, over one hundred being present. All agreed that Mr. Kennedy gave us a lot of good information and his speech was well received. We are trying to make our membership 200 this year and if we proceed like we did at Mr. Kennedy's meeting we will soon reach that mark. At that meeting about 50 new members paid in their dollar and quite a number have paid up since. Several also took shares in Grain Growers' Grain Company.

ED. HORSLEY, Pres.

DUFFERIN COUNTY ORGANIZATION

At a general meeting held at Carman on March 7, the seven branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association in Dufferin Municipality organized a union association which will be known as the Dufferin Union Grain Growers' association. The branches uniting in this organization are Carman, Graysville, Boyne, Barnsley, Albert, Stephenfield and Roseisle. The main purpose of the organization is the carrying on of certain co-operative and local business that it has been found very difficult to do through the local branches. It is also the intention of the new association to hold at least three meetings during the year, two during the winter and one in June, which will take the form of a picnic. These meetings or conventions will always be largely attended and will afford an opportunity for the officers of the central association to meet the members of the local branches with the least possible expenditure of time and money. It has been almost impossible during the last few years for the central officers to visit the local branches even once a year.

After the organization was completed Mr. H. E. Robinson, Mayor of Carman, addressed the meeting. He said he believed that the establishing of co-operative agencies for the selling of farm produce and the buying of commodities would do more to place agriculture in this province on a proper basis and encourage a system of mixed farming than any or all of the other things for which the association was agitating at the present time. He advised the members to devote more effort to co-operative work along the lines of the Grain Growers' Grain Company with the object, ultimately, of controlling the distribution of all farm products. Mayor Robinson also spoke in favor of the Million for Manitoba League.

The officers elected for the coming year are President, A. Larson; Vice-President, D. Stewart; Secy.-Treas. A. Garnett; Directors (one elected from each local branch) Carman, J. Campbell; Graysville, J. McGregor; Boyne, J. Wilke; Barnsley, J. Russel; Albert, Jas. Aiken; Stephenfield, Jas. Allen; Roseisle, Wm. Begg. The matter of a fee was discussed and it was decided to charge \$1.00 as an initial fee which will be collected by the local secretaries and forwarded to the central secretary of Carman. The Board of Directors were instructed to procure a quantity of seed corn for the members.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Subscriptions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment Fund received at The Guide office during the past week amount to \$88.00 which brings the total to date up to \$324.50. The largest cheque of the week comes from the Elmbank branch, the members of which have subscribed \$51.00 to the fund.

The object of the fund, which was established by the Brandon Convention, is to create a large trust fund to be invested so as to provide an assured annual income to the association for all time. It was prophesied at the time that \$100,000 could be raised by the farmers of Manitoba for this purpose within three months and though this estimate was probably somewhat large, owing to the enthusiasm which pervaded the atmosphere of the convention hall, it cannot be doubted that a very large sum can be raised if every member contributes his share according to his means. All contributions should be sent to The Grain Growers' Guide, and the envelope marked "Farmers' Fighting Fund."

Subscriptions to date

Previously acknowledged	\$236.50
Elmbank Branch	51.00
A. Lantran, Langvale	1.00
R. Booth, Langvale	5.00
W. Coulthard, Langvale	1.00
A. Parent, Dunrea	1.00
F. Sperrill, Dunrea	1.00
Archie Branch	12.00
R. A. Potter, Pilot Mound	5.00
R. C. Henders, Culross	10.00
Oscar Palmer, Rosburn	1.00
Total	\$324.50

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following is the financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1911, presented to the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer, together with the report of the auditors upon the same.

Receipts

Balance of cash on hand	\$ 101.12
Membership dues	2,548.45
Excess on pooling rates	35.10
Grant of the Grain Growers' Grain Company	2,000.00
	\$4,684.67

Expenditures

Organization	\$ 226.25
Convention	117.70
Directors meetings	636.60
Executive meetings	93.10
Ottawa delegation	150.00
Council agriculture meeting	85.45
Stamps	38.00
S. P. Graham, expenses attending Railway Commission	3.00
Contribution to Direct Legislation League	50.00
Long distance telephone	3.15
Guarantee bonds	10.00
R. McKenzie, expenses to Fargo	19.55
Printing	234.93
Chris. Stinson, expenses attending conference re noxious weeds	17.00
R. McKenzie, expenses to Ottawa	442.60
Stationery	2.55
Typewriting	4.75
Bonnar Trueman & Company, legal advice	50.00
Rent of hall	2.50
Office furniture	60.00
R. C. Henders, expenses to Ottawa	50.00
R. McKenzie, salary	494.00
	\$2,791.13

Receipts	\$4,684.67
Outstanding cheque	10.00

	\$4,694.67
Expenditures	2,791.13

Cash on hand	\$1,903.54
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AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President, Directors and Members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Gentlemen:—

We beg respectfully to inform you that we have examined the books of your secretary, and have found vouchers for all expenditures.

We find his cash book of receipts and expenditures to date Dec. 30, as follows:—Total receipts, \$4,694.67, including an outstanding cheque of \$10.00; expenditure, \$2,791.13; balance in bank book, \$1,903.54. All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. MIDDLETON,
WM. NICHOL.

The officers were also instructed to draft a petition to the Board of Railway Commissioners asking them to place a transfer between the three railways in Carman and send the same to the local secretaries for the signatures of farmers. Messrs. L. Bodie, W. Finch and H. Bell were appointed a committee to confer with the town council, Board of Trade and business men of Carman re the establishing of a recreation room in town. They were also instructed to go ahead

and procure a suitable building if they found everything satisfactory.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held afterward, the secretary was instructed to order 400 bushels seed corn and if requirements demanded more to place a second order later on. The president, secretary and J. Wilkie were appointed a committee to draft a petition to the Board of Railway Commissioners. The same persons were also appointed committee to draft a constitution an

by-laws. The board decided on June 14 as the date of the annual picnic, which will again be held in Mr. J. Campbell's grove, two miles west of the town.

BEAUTIFUL PLAINS COUNTY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Beautiful Plains County Grain Growers' association was held on Feb. 24. The president, Mr. Drayson, reported on the resolutions presented to the Grain Growers' Convention in Brandon, and the election of officers followed, which resulted as follows: President, T. H. Drayson; Vice-President, Jno. Clark; Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Smith. All were elected by a unanimous vote.

On motion of J. Clark and J. Fleming, it was resolved that each local branch elect one director for the county association. By doing so it was thought that the local branch would be in closer touch with these members and would appoint the best and most active farmers of the county. The county association is now engaged in buying supplies for the local branches; a car of flour and feed was unloaded this week. Twine will be also handled co-operatively this year.

W. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

CAR DISTRIBUTION CLAUSE

A very successful meeting of the Ingelow Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held on the 26th Feb. An unusually large gathering of the members was present and much interest was evinced in the Grain Growers' movement generally. The following resolution was passed on the motion of J. W. Brougham, seconded by James Miller:—

"That this branch of the Grain Growers' association protests most strongly against any interference with the car distribution clause of the Manitoba Grain Act and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. G. E. Foster and Mr. Arthur Meighen, M.P."

The members of the Bethany Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this branch of the Grain Growers' association strongly protest against the proposed amendment to the car distribution clause of the Grain Act."

At a meeting of the Kenton Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association they placed themselves on record as follows:—

"It is resolved that we, the Grain Growers' association of Kenton, now in session, do look with alarm and apprehension on the amendment passed by the House of Commons re the Grain Act re section 207 regarding the distribution of cars, which Act was meant to safeguard the farmers from extortion by elevator operators and we humbly pray and ask you to use your power and influence in our behalf to prevent the said amendment becoming law."

Signed, JAMES STEVENS,

President,
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

CORRECTION

In the circular letter, signed by R. McKenzie, and published on this page last week, the reference to section 208 of the Grain Act should have been 207.

The effect of the new amendment to the car distribution clause is that the railroads can create congestion at any point, and whenever they wish, by neglect to furnish cars, thus bringing the authority of the Board into play at once. Cars will then be supplied to relieve elevators, and not to fill orders of farmers on the car order book.

Protection vs. Free Trade

Continued from Page 7

as we cannot say it is fully developed until all classes are protected alike, which they are not at present, at whose expense is this semi-protection policy carried out? Who foots the bill? Who are the men who are benefited? It is certainly not the farmers who are benefited (they are about two-thirds of the population) as we see conclusively that they have to sell in an open market and buy in a closed, neither is the fisherman benefited, his nets, ropes, clothes, groceries, etc., are all taxed, neither is it the lumberjack or any of the employees of our railways nor yet any of our clerks in stores, etc., who get any benefit; even the factory hands derive no benefit from protection. Oh yes, it does protect our factory hands, you say. As I have gone into this before I will not repeat my argument, except to emphasize the fact that the factory hand has to exchange his labor on which there is no duty for commodities to live on, most of which are taxed. The class of men this semi or half developed protection does help are the capitalists, factory owners and other owners of special privileges given them by government under our present system.

The nation being walled in by a tariff, it matters not whether high or low, the effect is the same, a low tariff only makes the effect slower than a high tariff, there is no competition as the competition on the inside of the wall is easy to regulate and is killed by mergers, combines, gentlemen's agreements, etc., and all competition from the outside is kept out by the tariff wall. If this is not so, what is the tariff wall erected for?

This half-developed protection enables the capitalists or privileged few to dictate to the rest of the people what they shall pay for each and every article that is protected. This half-developed protection enables a few to pile up riches at the expense of the many. Do we find these few "keep the money at home" when they have got it? Not much, they go over to these foreign countries and spend it there in pleasure and various other ways, the very thing they argue is harmful for us to do and while they are spending the money, which money represents commodities of some sort or the other, they defeat themselves the very object of protection, namely, to build up an absolutely independent and self-sustaining nation.

We all know that farming is the chief occupation in Canada, or as some of our protectionist friends expressed it "It is the basis of our national prosperity." Quite so, then let us see what has made our farmers in the last few years more prosperous. Consult the price of wheat coupled with the average per acre for the last 20 years and you will get the best thermometer for telling a farmer's prosperity and consequently the nation's. You will see that in the last ten years prices have been higher and crops better and as protection cannot and does not increase the price of the farmers' chief commodities, namely wheat, oats and cattle, the prosperity is not due to protection but in spite of it. When farmers have a good crop and a decent price there is prosperity in the nation. On the other hand, when farmers have a poor crop and a poor price, times are hard in the nation.

We see that you cannot protect the farmer as long as he has a surplus over and above home consumption.

We see that protection does not help the working man, as protection of commodities does not protect the man's labor, only the product of his labor. All he has to sell is his labor, not the product of his labor.

Is Free Trade Better?

Now, let us see if Free Trade is any better. Free Trade is the natural trade, the trade that can and will go on without any government help or restrictions, whereas Protection had to be invented. Man has often tried to improve on nature but has never made a howling success of it. Trade is like water; leave it alone and it will find its own level, tinker with it by a tariff and you will cause a flood in one place and a drought in another.

Free Trade will not make us an absolutely independent nation, but will it make us a more prosperous nation, not prosperity for a few but prosperity for all or even a better chance of prosperity for all? I think so, and if we solved the

land question the two together would usher in a new day for the masses. Free Trade does not need a tariff commission appointed to periodically or spasmodically patch the tariff up. After all our attempts at a scientific protection tariff we are a long, long way from satisfying anybody and we never can satisfy any one, let alone all classes under a half-developed protective tariff. Free Trade would put a stop to tariff tinkering, whether scientific or otherwise, and if Free Trade did not satisfy all, it would, at least, make all equal, no favors for one class more than another.

Where Free Trade Helps

Free Trade will help the farmer because he would be able to buy in an open market as well as having to sell in an open market. In other words, he would be at liberty to exchange his produce for whatever he wanted, wherever he liked, and could get what he wanted for the smallest amount of his own produce. Free Trade will help the laboring man, that is the man who has only his labor to sell.

So long as there are two men for one job so long will there be competition either under Protection or Free Trade. Free Trade, however, can and will relieve this competition. Make farming a better and more profitable occupation and there would be a steady outlet for any surplus labor in the towns. By making farmers more prosperous it would turn the tide

back from town to country life. At present the stream is from the country to the town as we know by our last census. Stop land speculation, so that a man has a chance to get land at a reasonable price in civilization instead of forcing him to go back 40 and sometimes 80 miles from a railroad to get land, while there are thousands of uncultivated acres near a railroad lying idle, then men will cease to compete with each other for jobs in the cities. And the more men there are tilling the soil, the more work there will be for the men in the cities.

Flour mills, sawmills, meat packing plants and a host of others would still be needed as much under Free Trade as under Protection, in fact the dead weight of Protection off them and they would flourish far better, as the increased prosperity of the farmers and others would be felt by them as well as the rest of the nation. Under Free Trade cotton mills, woollen mills, implement factories and other forms of industry would get all their raw materials free, and they would be able to buy the best, most up-to-date machinery they could find in any part of the world and at the lowest cost.

Free Trade would check combines and mergers which are the curse of trade today. It is easy to combine so long as the tariff wall is kept in place, as it prevents outside competition. Why is it impossible for farmers in Canada to form a merger or combine to raise the price of

wheat? Simply because the consumers of wheat have the world's supply to draw from. If our farmers produced less wheat than Canada can consume they might possibly combine to raise the price, but as long as they produce more and have to export the surplus it is useless for them to try, and under Free Trade it would be absolutely impossible.

Free Trade would enable our factories to compete in foreign countries, as it would cheapen their raw materials, transportation, etc., and by increasing their output we should also increase the demand for labor.

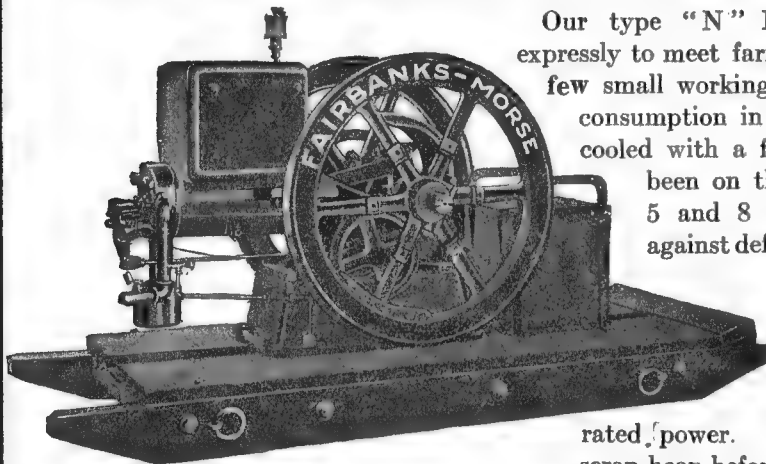
Free Trade would cause commodities to be made or raised where they could be made or raised the most cheaply and best. This is an age of specialization and under Free Trade each country would specialize in that particular industry for which it was most adapted.

To sum up we have seen that it is absolutely impossible to ever get a perfect Protection; that is a Protection that protects all classes alike, farmer and laborer, rich man and poor man, manufacturer or producer; but only a half measure of Protection that protects some at the expense of the others and until you do get a perfect Protection (which is an impossibility) it is bound to be an unjust and an unfair policy.

Free Trade is natural trade, Free Trade is a policy of the greatest good for the

Continued on Page 18

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REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS SEED direct from Garton's, 1911 (nineteen eleven) strain; yielded hundred and five bushels acre; ninety cents bushel. Improved Ligowo oats, fifty cents, bags extra. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 33-3

GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS AND BREWER barley; both procured from Garton's last season. Also working bull for sale. Kendrick, Box 36, Maryfield, Sask. 32-2

500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask.

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE—\$2.75 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS per pound, bags free. Jas. A. DeWitt, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

GOOD FLAX SEED, \$2.25 AT BINS-CARTH, bags free. Bruce Turnbull, Binscarth, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE—ALASKA SEED WHEAT, price right. Olaf Skye, Mosten, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—TWO ROWED BARLEY, heavy, plump and clean. The "Brewer" seed obtained from Garton's; price \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robert Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 32-6

ONE CAR OF GARTON OATS, GOOD seed, sample and price on request. Apply Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 31-6

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON summerfallow; clean; good sample. Price and sample on application. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 31-6

FOR SALE—FLAX, SAMPLES, BEST proof high germination; two dollars, sacks extra. J. H. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-6

EXTRA EARLY STRAIN PURE RED FIFE wheat for sale; cut ten days before frost, \$1.10 per bushel. New land, absolutely clear; last year 3,000 bushels of this sold to neighbors at bin. H. Burningham, Strongfield, Sask. 32-3

400 BUSHELS MENSURY BARLEY, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Wadena, bags extra. Templeton Bros., Kelvington, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE—PRESTON WHEAT. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 28-7

A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS BROME grass seed for sale, well cleaned and guaranteed free from noxious weeds; price 14c per pound. J. E. McMullen, Melita, Man.

FOR SALE—CLEAN TIMOTHY AND FLAX seed. A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man. 33-2

STANLEY WHEAT FOR SALE—GERMIN- ated in four days, 98 per cent. at Calgary laboratory; 85c per bushel, F.O.B. Islay; sacks extra. Charles Marlow, Islay, Alta. 32-3

1500 BUSHELS RED FIFE SEED, CLEAN, plump, good. 95 cents per bushel without bags. Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 31-4

GRASSES, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

WANTED BY THE BENITO FARMERS' Elevator Co., to get in touch with elevator builders and contractors re the construction of a 35,000 or 40,000 bushel elevator. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 28-6

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

WANTED—PRICES ON BINDER TWINE, tamarac posts, flour and feed, cordwood, fencing wire, cement and coal in car lots. Secretary Ingelow Co-operative Co., Creeford P. O., Man. 33-8

FOR SALE—150 TONS OF BALED HAY. Good quality. J. W. Hay, Findlay, Man. 29-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-11

NOTICE of MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIA- tion will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-18

DRY FARMING

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to address by return mail, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.30.

SITUATIONS Vacant and Wanted

ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON PLOW- ing engine in Saskatchewan or Alberta, four years' experience, can do own repairing, graduate the Heath school of engineering. State wages. Chas. B. McMain, Summerberry, Sask. 29-6

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

MEN, LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS. \$25.00 weekly job guaranteed. Home instructions. Start now; be ready for spring. Booklet free. Rochester Auto School, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

BE A TRAINED NURSE. EARN \$15 TO \$35 weekly. Train at home in a short time. Free catalog. Rochester Nurses Institute, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

YOU CAN DO THE SAME THING TESTIMONIAL

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Craik, Sask., February 26, 1912.

Dear Sirs:—Please take out my advertisement for seed wheat, as I am sold out.

The results of this advertisement have been a surprise to me. If a farmer has anything to sell all he has to do is put an ad. in The Guide.

Yours truly,

F. N. SPENCER.

It is not yet too late to advertise the seed grain which you wish to sell. The above satisfied party is only one of many. Why not get in his class and use one of the small ads. on this page, either to let other people know what you wish to buy or what you have to sell. If you have machinery, horses, cattle, grain, implements, farms for sale or rent, let the farmers all over the West know it through the classified ads. in The Guide. Send in your ad. at once, the cost is only 2c per word for one insertion or 10c for six. Be sure and send cash with your order, as these ads. are all payable in advance.

Do not wait another day.

Do it now.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years Experience I Have
Produced an Appliance for Men,
Women or Children That
Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him to-day.

you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

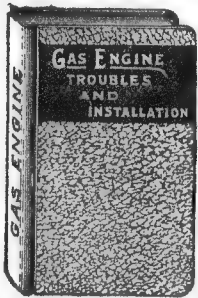
C. E. Brooks, 229 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture:

Name.....

Address

City.....State

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The "trouble Chart" makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. We have sold 200 copies during the last few weeks and every day brings more orders. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

greatest number. We believe in free air, free speech, a free press, etc., then why not in Free Trade?

By adopting Free Trade we should make the nation at large more prosperous and with increased prosperity would come true independence, an independence by which we should be at peace with all other nations, as tariff wars are the most fruitful source of wars with the sword.

Free Trade will not cure all our social ills, but it will help, and help considerably as it is a blow at selfishness and greed, two of the worst curses of the present day.

SINGLE TAX AT WORK

In January, 1910, Vancouver adopted the single tax for local purposes. The first place to feel the effect of competition with it was Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. Other cities soon felt it also, and cities in the United States, including Seattle, found themselves being outstripped by their neighbour on this side of the boundary.

So many men and so much money left Victoria for Vancouver in 1910 that Victoria was forced, in self-defense, to adopt the single tax for city purposes, which she did by a vote of five to one in January, 1911. The effect was magical. In April, 1911, Victoria's building permits were \$290,110 against \$192,440 in April, 1910. In August, 1911 this had grown to \$429,960, against \$212,814 in August, 1910. In November, 1911, it reached \$616,625, against \$104,295 in November, 1910, while Seattle's buildings fell off from \$1,020,235 in November, 1910, to \$449,105 in November, 1911, although Seattle's population is about seven times that of Victoria.

At the International Dry-Farming Congress, Colorado Springs, last fall Alberta took almost everything that was not nailed down and secured the Congress and Exposition for 1912, and it will be held at Lethbridge October 21 to 26 next. In securing this Congress and Exposition for Alberta for 1912, Lethbridge has done a work which will be of vast and far reaching benefit to the province and to the whole of Western Canada.

When the East Meets the West

Continued from Page 8

equally as good condition as that of his rival. Each looked at the other as if to measure his powers, and Sinclair softly quoted: "When the East meets the West."

"Bang!" When Anderson's revolver spoke, a flash of recognition passed over the faces of the settlement half-breeds. They could scarcely help but associate the report with that they had listened for every night.

The runners sprang forward, Manchese slightly in the lead, and amid excited cries of encouragement from the dusky onlookers the Indian and the white tore down the track.

"Manchese! Manchese!" yelled the excited braves, but the Indian was doing his best. Strive as he would, Sinclair kept beside him, and less than a yard behind. It was as if the runners were tied together.

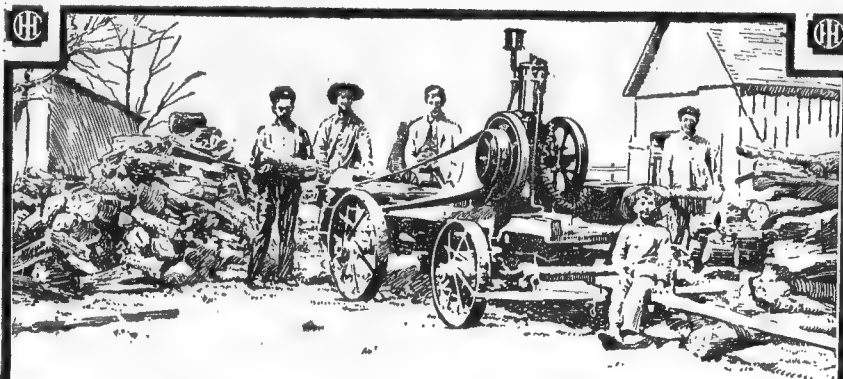
"Ow! Ow! Ow!" The cries of disappointed rage came from the throats of the onlookers who were assembled toward the finish. When about half-way down the course Sinclair sprang forward, and was steadily increasing a gap in front of his opponent.

Suddenly from out of the line of onlookers, a stick was thrust over the path; but Sinclair, who was running with his eyes fixed on the ground as if expecting some such move, leaped lightly over it without losing a step, and finished the race with long, powerful strides. When he breasted the tape Manchese was ten yards behind.

"Twenty-two seconds," said McPherson, triumphantly, putting the watch in his pocket as he escorted Sinclair to the house.

"They're a mighty glum-looking crowd," said Anderson, when he brought the factor's coat; "all but old Batiste, who is shaking hands with himself and saying, 'My, but it was a grand race!'"

A story spread far and wide that winter, being even-carried by the "moccasin mail" to the far northern trading forts. It related the unique plan employed by the young factor at Ebb and Flow to collect his Indian advances.



Let an I H C Engine Save You Hours of Drudgery

WHY should you waste hours of valuable time sawing wood, pumping water, shelling corn, or turning a grindstone by hand when a few cents' worth of gasoline in an I H C engine will do it all and let you use your time for important, profitable work?

An I H C gasoline engine will furnish cheap, steady, dependable power for running the pump, woodsaw, feed grinder, corn sheller, grindstone, emery wheel, cream separator, churn, washing machine, wringer, etc. It furnishes power to sharpen plows and disks, light the farm buildings, and do many other kinds of work.

I H C Gasoline Engines

are simple. They are economical of fuel. They are made in all styles, vertical and horizontal, portable and stationary, air and water-cooled, in sizes from 1 to 50-H. P., to operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol. Gasoline and kerosene tractors, 12 to 45-H. P. Sawing, pumping, spraying, grinding outfits, etc.

The I H C local agent will show you the engine and explain its good points. For catalogues and full information, see him, or, write the nearest branch house

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.



The Tariff Question

Every man in Canada should be interested in the tariff, as there is nothing that affects every individual more seriously. It will pay to study the tariff and its effects. Many valuable books have been written on the subject. The following are the very best and we can recommend them to everybody:

LIFE OF RICHARD COBDEN (2 Vols.), \$2.50

By John Morley

This life story of the great free trade champion of England is one of the most inspiring works ever written.

THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS, \$1.50

By Franklin Pearce

This is the story of how the protective tariff has plundered the people of the United States, and applies well in Canada. It is written in a very interesting style.

THE TARIFF IN OUR TIMES, \$1.50

By Ida M. Tarbell

This is a new book. It tells the inside history of the making of the tariff laws at Washington. Anyone who reads this will understand how the Big Interests manipulate the politicians.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY, \$0.50

By J. J. Harpell

This book is a tale of the Canadian tariff and how the Big Interests are increasing the cost of living every day for their own personal gain.

REVOLT AGAINST THE NEW FEUDALISM, \$0.45

By Edward Porritt

Edward Porritt knows more about the Canadian tariff and its iniquities than any other writer. This book is an eye opener on the methods of the protected manufacturers.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE, \$0.20

By Henry George

There is nothing written that shows the weakness of the protective tariff better than this book.

All of these books will be sent to any address in Canada, postpaid, on receipt of price. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

MARCH 31ST

Our Stock Year closes on the above date. If you want to share in the profits of this year's business purchase your stock this month. All money paid on stock before March 31st will bear dividends since January 1st, 1912.

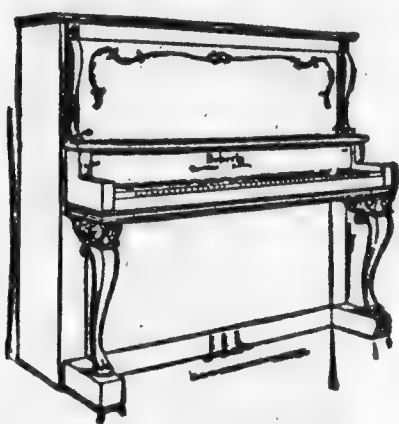
The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done a much larger business this year than ever before. If you are not at present holding the FULL FORTY SHARES send in your application and money before the end of March.

*If you want further information regarding the Company or the Stock
write for Booklets and Circulars*

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

DOHERTY MUST MOVE



And that is our ONLY REASON for inviting you to participate in the GREATEST BARGAIN SALE of the GREATEST PIANOS and ORGANS ever conducted in Canada.

We are about to float the DOHERTY STANDARD over the most palatial Music Store in Winnipeg, which is now being specially fitted and decorated for our occupation on April 1. We are determined to go into our new home with nothing in the shape of a piano or organ that is now in stock.

And as we are determined to carry our point at all costs, you will not be surprised at our proposal to sweep the floor of our old home and leave it for the new tenant as clean as it was before we moved a single piano on to it. We cannot do this till the last piano has been sold—AND WE ARE GOING TO SELL THAT PIANO.

THIS GIGANTIC REMOVAL SALE

is the sensation of the Music Trade. New Pianos are selling as low as \$225.00. The famous Clinton Piano at \$275.00 and upwards. The world-renowned Doherty as low as \$325.00.

Below Cost Prices on Organs and Second-Hand Pianos

Any out-of-town purchaser of a new Piano, during this sale, will also be credited with railroad fare to and from Winnipeg.

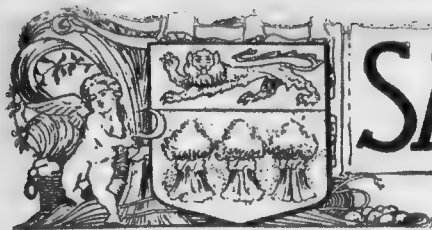
THIS IS YOUR GREATEST PIANO OPPORTUNITY

Take the first train for Winnipeg or wire for particulars. Mention this paper.

W. Doherty Piano and Organ Co. Limited

Winnipeg Branch - 280 Hargrave Street

Long Distance Phones Main 9166 and 9167



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green, Moose Jaw

Directors at Large
E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District Directors
No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thos. Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. E. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaíso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Green-sill, Denholm.

LETTERS OF THANKS

I am just getting a little relief from my trouble and I wish to return to you and all the delegates which attended the Grain Growers' convention of the province of Saskatchewan, my sincere thanks for your telegram of sympathy for me in my recent trouble on account of the death of my beloved wife. In my letter to you read by Mr. Clanch at the convention I stated the reason I could not attend the convention, also the reason I could not send you the \$50.00 that I agreed to give as a yearly donation to the emergency fund which I asked you to try and start and I must say that you have got it started in grand shape. Long may you live to help the noble cause of the farmers in their struggle for equal rights. I enclose you the \$50.00 herewith to add to the emergency fund.

THOS. LAWRENCE.
Hanley, Feb. 28, 1912.

I have just returned from Winnipeg and am nursing up at home. I expect to gain up to normal in a week or two. Your telegram conveying the kind wishes of the convention was given to me at the hospital. It was very pleasing to find oneself remembered in that way and I assure you it was immensely appreciated. I am going to read up the reports of the convention so as to get up-to-date.

With kind regards,
F. M. GATES.
Fillmore, Feb. 28, 1912.

Saskatchewan readers should preserve this issue for reference, as this organization information is valuable. For the names of the associations in the various crop districts refer to The Guide of Nov. 15, 1911.

Our big convention is over for the year and you will doubtless agree that the effect of our convention to ourselves and its influence on the politicians of the day is such that our local associations should endeavor to secure the most intelligent and best posted men to attend our convention.

This means plenty of meetings, fullest discussion and reliable data for the information of our members. We also should materially enlarge our membership and practice all of them in the art of debate and development of idea. There is no doubt that concerted action is being taken on the part of both political parties as well as powerful corporations to break up our association, and undo much of the work already accomplished.

It is a question if any farmers' organization meets with the general approval of politicians, business men or capitalists, but I think the necessity of a farmers' organization is now sufficiently clear to most of us. It should be able to cope with its rivals, it should have money, men and equipment.

The local officers should do their utmost throughout the year, particularly from now till seeding, to organize, enthuse, inspire, form new associations, add new members to the older ones, make life members and generally do everything in their power to build this farmers' union.

At the convention we outlined the organization districts, sixteen in number, and appointed a committee in each. It appears to me that these committees might communicate with each other and the district director, and perhaps have a meeting to consider ways and means for a series of meetings in the spring and in the fall as well as for a number of picnics during the summer. They could draft a report, outlining their ideas, and send the same in to Central office, or they might go on and carry out ideas of their own.

Of course this local work and the cost of it, with proper men for speakers, is a difficulty hard to meet. It should be remembered that the force or generating power is in the local association and not at the central, the central being an engine working only on the steam generated by the local association boilers.

To attempt to make the engine supply the boiler is only another form of putting the cart before the horse, or attempting to back the yard into the cart. No organization effort is worth two straws that does not leave the association better off numerically and financially. If it does not do that it had better be left alone.

Again let me mention the life membership. It is generally agreed that our farmers are getting several cents per bushel more for their grain than they would be were it not for the activity of this association. A life fee of \$12.00 placed in this association would put it in a position to render a much more effective service and this at a cost equal to one cent per bushel on one car of grain. Saskatchewan farmers paid over one million dollars in commissions alone last year to Winnipeg grain dealers. If the one hundred thousand farmers now in Saskatchewan would take out a life membership certificate we would have one million dollars in our trust fund and an income of fifty thousand dollars per annum permanently secured for all time. Surely one cent a bushel for once put back into this association for all the work it has accomplished for the people of Saskatchewan is not much to ask.

Now if a concerted effort was put into this we should soon surprise ourselves. Let me point out how easy and quickly this could be done. We have 500 associations approximately. If these would aim to get just one life member each in the month of March, add these to the 800 life members we now have, it would make 1,300. Now if each of them would during the month of April secure one life member we would have 2,600 and then in the month of May each again secure one more we would have 5,200. Let them all do the same in June and 10,400 would be the result. Let them all work through July and 20,800 would be enrolled. We could all rest through August, September and October and let all buckle in again in November and there would be 41,600 wearing a life member's badge. In December if all were faithful 83,200, which would leave only 16,800 out of the 100,000 and the new settlers to work on between the beginning of the New Year and next convention with keen rivalry as to who was to secure them. I know a great many of the arguments or excuses, re how absurd this all is in the eyes of some, but I should like to see a concerted try on the part of those who believe in an enlightened farmers' organization and successful agriculture as the base of national prosperity.

MOOSE JAW—OUTLOOK

The following is a list of the district organization committees to which is attached the names of associations and their secretary in each district.

District No. 1—Moose Jaw to Outlook—Committee: P. M. Hendricks, Outlook; Alex. Henry, Marquis; W. Simpson, Eyebrow.

Associations and Secretaries

Ames, George Emmons; Belback, W. H. Beesley, Moose Jaw; Brownlee, H. A. Lilley; Bridgeford, A. H. Bryan; Broderick, W. C. Graham; Bryceton, T. A. Bryce; Boldenhurst, W. D. Loche; Central Butte No. 1, W. Chapman, Tugaskie P.O.; Central Butte No. 2, Alex. McGillvary; Eskbank, W. C. Hudson; Eyebrow, F. Riggall; Elbow, Joe Kretsch; Keiler, Sam Haight; Loreburn, Olaf Koldor; Lawson, J. H. Stevenson; Marquis, Alex. Henry; Neary, Hans Mollerend, Outlook; Strongfield, James Robinson; Tugaskie, P. Cooper; Westview, John Logan; Woodmere, G. W. Hodge, Elbow.

SOO LINE

District No. 2—Soo Line, Moose Jaw to N. Portal—Committee: Mr. Smith, Yellow Grass; Mr. Atkinson, Eyebrow; Mr. Taggart, Rouleau.

Associations and Secretaries

Albany, E. Chamney, Estevan; Brown, A. P. Montgomery; Big Timber, J. H. Finch, Romford; Ceylon, J. H. Bousefield; Cambria, J. A. Holway, Turner; Drinkwater, A. H. Hawke; Excelsior, Josh Salmond, Hanson; Estevan, J. J. Lamb; Goodlands, Herbert Slate, Lashburn;

Graham Hill, John Purdy, Mt. Green; Good Water, C. H. Irwin; Highmore, Henry Mollen; Hanson, H. A. Sprague; Ingelford, Geo. Barker, Colgate; Long Creek, H. Y. Day, Milestone; Lang, H. E. Downing; Lyndale, W. Vaughan, Ratcliffe; Mount Green, A. J. Reynolds; Milestone, C. Serle; Midale, J. H. Holmes; McTaggart, W. Sinclair; North Portal, A. McKenzie; New Warren, Thos. H. Clay; Rouleau, R. R. Teggart; Royholm, Chilvers Gooch; Roche Percee, Millard Pope; Radville, Mr. Blundell; Ralph, F. W. Shoecraft; Tenold, M. J. Fonstad; Dupuis; View Hill, L. A. Gond, Estevan; Wilcox, Fred Hesse; Yellow Grass, James Smith.

ESTEVAN TO GAINSBORO

District No. 3—Estevan to Gainsboro—Committee: J. G. Burt, John Cairns, Carnduff; Sam McGregor, Oxbow.

Associations and Secretaries

Audrey, F. C. Dutton; Beinfait, W. H. Clarke; Dalesboro, H. A. Cunningham; Carnduff, J. Shier; Ellmore, John Ormond; Gainsboro, W. D. Moore; Goshen, Thos. Bentley; Glasston, G. E. Noggle, Lampman; Glen Ewen, A. Watkinson; Lilac, E. E. Greenwood, Workman; Nottingham, J. A. Watts, Carnduff; Oxbow, W. Noble; Weir Hill, R. McCurdy.

ARCOLA LINE

District No. 4—Arcola Line, Antler to Regina—Committee: Henry J. Lang, George Harber, Redvers; Mr. Gould, Manor.

Associations and Secretaries

Antler, J. A. Proven; Arcola, R. T. Young; St. Maurice de Belegarde, Nap Poirier; Carlyle, E. Y. Zeigler; Creelman, R. F. Widdifield; Cantal, Sam Hamel; Fillmore, E. B. Ramsay; Golden West, Alex. Smith; Huronsville, J. H. Lane; Heward, E. Edmunds; Lathom, J. H. Huffman; Manor, C. A. Burr; Osage, Leslie J. Kelly; Pilot Mound, W. Geddes; Prys, W. R. Cantsall; Redvers, Thos. Reid; Richardson, G. E. Campbell, Regina; Silver Dale, George D. Woodward, Frys; Stoughton, R. L. Hayes; St. Antoine, A. M. Ferland; Sequin, D. H. McNaughton, Creelman; Stony Brook, J. M. Jensen; Tyvan, A. Draper; Warmley, R. Richardson; Willmar, E. Y. Larkin, Arcola; Wauchope, James Mosier.

WOLSELEY—RESTON

District No. 5—Wolsley, Reston and C.N.R. from Manitoba Boundary to Regina—Committee: A. M. Zeitler, Heron; A. M. Sutherland, Graytown; A. Becking, Barring.

Associations and Secretaries

Barring, L. M. Nicholl; Bender, Harold Cliff; Candiac, M. W. McLeod; Eyeview, F. Riggall; Fairmede, R. L. Kidd; Fairlight, C. W. Ayres; Glenavon, A. W. Barbor; Glenwherry, J. C. Houston, Windthorst; Graytown, R. M. Sutherland; Herron, W. Stephens; Hutton, W. J. Heal, Maryfield; Hillsden, C. H. Elliott; Kipling, Robert Brown; Kennedy, C. F. West, Langbank; Kelso, H. O. Hambleton, Wowota; Maryfield, A. Montgomery; Montmartre, J. Hutson (Sr.); Neidpath, J. B. Sabine, c-o W. Dann, Herbert; Parkman, H. H. Glass, Walpole; St. Paul, L. Wiesel, Vibank; Windthorst, Ray Sutherland; Wowota, S. Whitlock; Walpole, T. Ketcheson.

C.P.R. MAIN LINE

District No. 6—C.P.R. Main Line, Manitoba to Regina—Committee: D. McIntosh, Whitewood; Geo. Fitzgerald, Grenfell; F. Baker, Broadview.

Associations and Secretaries

Avonhurst, J. P. Jones, Edgeley; Broadview, A. L. Brown; Ellisboro, J. H. Berry; Fleming, W. Vance; Foxleigh, Will C. Lowe; Grenfell, A. A. Richardson; Indian Head, W. D. Lang; Kendalton, H. J. Mitchell; Orangeville, W. L. Wells, Moosomin; Percival, I. Nelson; Qu'Appelle, W. T. McKenzie; Summerberry, R. Mills; Sinaluta, H. O. Partridge; Victoria Plains, Thos. Stebbing; Wolseley, R. Magee; Wapella, J. A. Murray; Woodleigh, E. E. Brown, Wapella; Whitewood, A. B. Gillies.

KIRKELLA LINE

District No. 7—Kirkella Line North to Lanigan—Committee: J. B. Musselman, Cupar; A. D. Olson, Ohlen; W. A. Paul, Govan.

Associations and Secretaries

Abernethy, A. Beman; Arlington Beach, Mathew White; Balcarres, Geo. Stephen; Bulvea, John McCuish; Carnoustie, J. B. Mercer; Cupar, W. H. Newkirk; Cross-woods, J. Cleverly; Drake, J. R. Funk; Dubuc, Eric Freed; Dysart, A. H. Stevens; Duval, H. Churchill; Esterhazy, A. Ford; Earl Grey, S. J. Morrison; Freedholm, Eric Freed, Dubuc; Govan, W. A. Paul; Hazelcliff, F. R. Schildmeyer; Kamantha, E. Johnson, Semans; Lipton, J. T. B. Nicholson; Lake Centre, R. Fletcher; Lockwood, A. W. Birrell; Markinch, J. T. Newman; Mountain Chase, A. Hetherington, Clapton; Marieton, H. Halliday, Pengrath; Ohlen, A. G. Olsen; Prosperity, Bert Talmay; Pengrath, W. Styan, Strassburg; Qu'Appelle North, W. T. McKenzie; Rocanville, F. W. Pinkess; Stockholm, H. Munch; Southey, W. H. Jacketts; Strassburg, D. Ross; Siltan, James Watson, Longlaketon; Tullymet, Adam Alexander; Tantallon, W. Ormston; Welwyn, W. R. Fallis; Wessels, W. G. Groves, Govan.

REGINA TO SASKATOON

District No. 8—C.N.R. Regina to Saskatoon—Committee: E. J. Hopiss, Dundurn; A. B. McGregor; Dunc. Cameron, Floral.

Associations and Secretaries

Bladworth, F. E. Porter; Bethune, T. M. Eddy; Big Arm, J. Coles; Bigg Hill, P. A. Edquist, Dundurn; Chamberlain, John Cuthbert; Craik, W. H. Gray; Davidson, H. W. Ketcheson; Disley, Alex. Colvin; Dundurn, N. E. Baumunk; Flanderville, T. C. Greeve, Peacock; Fairville, R. J. Keyes, Pense; Girvin, W. G. Switzer; Hustlers, M. L. Ferry; Hanley, R. W. Oxley; Kenaston, F. C. Hemminger; Long Lake, E. M. Anderson, Tynecastle; North Plain, A. Colvin, Disley; Lumsden, Angus Grant; Last River, W. F. Vawter, Dundurn; Prairie Homes, O. L. McVeigh, Kenaston; Rutlan, O. Stevenson, Colonsay; Sprattsville, J. A. McLagan, Girvin; Sunset, J. J. Brown, Bethune; Tregarva, T. M. Sulton; Vred-dlestone, G. W. Palmer, Bethune; Vanscoy, David Clancey; Victor, E. W. Herr; Wellington, John Martin, Disley; Water-ton, P. S. Krehbiel.

G.T.P. LINE

District No. 9—G.T.P. from Saskatoon East to Manitoba Boundary—Committee: B. Vaughan, Bangor; H. Fleming, Tate; E. C. Southworth, Semans.

Associations and Secretaries

Allan, C. W. Edquist; Atwater, W. Russell; Bradwell, P. J. Murray; Bankend, J. S. Dick, Ladstock; Bangor, H. Webb; Dafeo, E. E. Bolton; Hubbard, R. H. Longmore; Ituna, A. C. Raynor; Jasmin, Casper West; Kelliher, A. McCallmin; Model, E. L. Lamb, Highview; Nokomis, F. Arthur; Otthon, C. H. Revsh; Poplar Park, J. A. Halliday, Eigenheim; Pun-nichy, W. M. George; Plymouth, H. Emigh, Watrous; Quinton, F. Senberlich; Raymore, G. F. Santer; Ridgeford, W. T. Wells, Venn; Spy Hill, H. Y. Perrin; Semans, C. E. Southworth; Tate, Herbert Toop; Walkerville, Nelson Gooden; Water-loo, Jacob Ant, Guernsey; Waldron, H. R. Waite; Young, Frank M. Young; Zelma, D. E. Prust; Highclere, Harry Cole, Raynor; Le Ross, John Boston; Simpson, J. W. Oxley.

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C.P.R. YORKTON LINE

District No. 10—C.P.R. Yorkton to Manitoba Boundary—Committee: W. Davis, Springside; Ira O'Dill, Foam Lake; Mr. Lillwall, Colonsay.

Associations and Secretaries

Attica, J. E. Bowes; Beaverdale, Phillip Duff; Bredenbury, Fred W. Knott; Blucher, Joseph L. Consay; Churchbridge, J. S. Thorlakson; Colonsay, W. H. Lillwall; Ellston, P. A. Jones; Ebenezer, W. F. Goulden, Yorkton; Floral, R. Maul; Nutana, Foam Lake, L. Kidd; Guernsey, B. B. Shah; Glendown, T. Lawley, Blucher; Hillsley, A. M. Higgins; Langan, Joseph W. Hackward; Langman, James Carson; Ebenezer; Netherton, James Laird; Mozart, F. C. Chitty; Orcadia, J. G. Stephen; Patience Lake, H. J. Beck, Nutana; Progress, Thos. Freeman; Perley, Alex. Methven; Phone Hill, J. T. Woods, Yorkton; Rokeby, James H. White; Riversdale, John Riglin, Dovedale; Sutherland, J. C. Hunter; Saltcoats, R. D. Kirkham; Springside, W. Davis; Tupper, J. Jousey; Dunleith; Theodore, J. Birrell; Viscount, C. C. Uddell; Wallace, A. P. Simpson; Yorkton; Wolverine, O. W. Armitage, Guernsey.

C.N.R.—WARMAN WEST

District No. 11—C.N.R. from Warman West to Lloydminster—Committee: Mr. Greensill, Denholm; Mr. Sales, Park; C. E. Thomas, Southminster.

Associations and Secretaries

Aberfeldy; Bright Sand, Ralph Arnold, Spruce Bluff; Borden, G. E. Wainwright; Battle Valley, W. E. Young, Lashburn; Clarke Hill, J. L. Goodwin, Wanquahue P.O., via Maymont; Camberley, E. Jones, Oliver; Chellwood, R. K. Affleck; Crown Hill, J. J. Browning, Marcelin; Cooper Creek, Robert J. Lander; Covington, F. Simpson; Cut Knife, Henry W. Dion; Cut Knife East, W. B. Mill; Dalmany, N. F. Edelman; Douglas, A. E. Smith, Richard; Denholm, A. J. Greensill; Drummond Creek, R. J. Phillips, Battleford; Douglas, Wm. J. Beaumont, Oldbury; Findlayson, E. A. Cooper, Langham; Fielding, F. Glynn; Forest Hall, Joseph Creagan, N. Battleford; Great Deer, G. P. Newfield; Goodlands, Herbert Slate, Lashburn; Greenwood, George Pensom, Lloydminster; Glen Rose, G. W. Bailey; Highfield, J. Duclos, Landros; Halcyonia, Ben P. Saloway; Hepburn, D. A. Hebert; Kempton, John F. Forrester, Gully, near Marshall; Langham, C. B. Tanzer; Lashburn, C. P. Klombus; Laird, John Weiler; Leask, R. B. Baillie, Kinwinnig; Lloydminster, H. Huxley; Midstone, R. T. Ridley; Marion, A. P. Dickman, Langham; Maymont, H. Elliott; Mervin, H. Kreen; Meota, Harry L. Shortreed, Beachview; Marshall, E. H. Early; North Battleford, W. Townsend; Newlands, Fred Richards; Newlands No. 2, W. J. Adair; Northminster, A. B. Barrett; New Ottawa, Chester Miner; Owenstown, J. McKinnon; Park, O. E. Simonson, Langham; Paynton, James Dymott; Ruddell, A. G. Stule; Rex, Scarth Roberts, Lloydminster; Radisson, A. R. Henderson; Southminster, A. E. Burton, Lloydminster; Sonningdale, W. Newson; Scottsville, A. H. Johnson, Radisson; Skipton, E. Y. B. Robinson; Silver Grove, F. S. Mathews; Victor, E. W. Herr; West Eagle Hills, Arthur Long, Windyhowe, Battleford; Walton, E. S. Spocuer, Waseca; Waldheim, F. W. Peters, Rosethorn; Wovler, Chas. Lewis, Clair; Warrack, J. M. Ross; Waseca, L. G. Knight; Wirral, S. Halsey, Lashburn; Whiteberry, Joseph H. Melling, Luxemburg.

ASSOCIATIONS IN ORGANIZATION
DISTRICT NO. 11A

A.1, John S. Mc Bain, Togo; Astwood, E. J. Sanders; Atomimie Valley; Arran, F. F. Chisolm, Benito, Man.; Aberdeen, J. L. Isaac; Anaheim, P. J. Hoffman; Badgerdale, Wm. Patterson; Buchanan, R. Sheppard; Bogend, D. McCulloch; Bruno, W. E. Haigarting; Clair, C. H. Smith; Duck Creek, F. B. Turner, Bond; Dana, W. E. Hall; Eden Valley, Leo Martell, Sturgess; Fort Pelly, E. C. Clarke; Humboldt, T. I. Hanser; Invermay, H. A. Loucks; Lake View, J. Child, Paswegian; Meadow Bank, T. L. Loyd, near Wadena; Normanton, W. J. Lawless; Norquay, Adolph Johnson, Pelly P.O.; Nut Lake, T. Carriss; Newin, Ole Jackson; Nut Mountain, J. H. Young, Bond; Paswegian, A. McDonald; Preeceville, Wm. Patterson, White Hawk; Rama, George Churchill; St. Gregor, Martin Plemel; St. Benedict, W. E. Tobin; St. Meinrad, G. A. Reding; Thornfield, Ernest Lambert, Lockwood; Togo, George Ross;

Continued on Page 30

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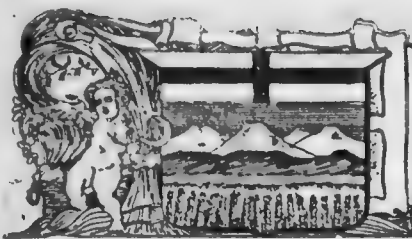
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ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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President:
W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream Calgary

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AN ORGANIZATION FUND NEEDED

At the last meeting of Cornucopia Union the following resolution was presented for consideration and adopted, and it is hoped that this will be seriously considered by all members, as it is a subject of vast importance. However, let the members of Cornucopia explain their proposal:—

"We recognize the Central Executive Board's inability to provide a sufficient number of organizers and speakers; through lack of financial aid, to tour the wilderness and preach the gospel of equity and to enlighten us, as farmers, how to demand and command a rightful recognition; also to make us more conversant with the exploiting system as practised these days by the legalized robbers of the late and present Special Privilege governments; and we therefore submit to the Central Association, to be inserted in the next circular letter and submitted to each and every Local of the U.F.A., the advisability of each Local devising ways and means of raising money for a campaign fund to be installed in the Central office; this campaign fund to be open to receive voluntary contributions from enthusiasts and sympathizers, and a statement of all moneys received to be made by the General Secretary through the Alberta section of The Guide. We further believe that it is imperative that every member should contribute a voluntary mite to assist this noble work for liberty along, inasmuch that we firmly believe that there are at the present time plenty of men now dormant where, if they only heard the voice from out of the wilderness, many would be found later on in the ranks of our greatest educators. If this scheme for raising funds commends itself, we, the members of Cornucopia Local Union, will hold a yearly, or oftener if desired, basket social and entertainment combined, and will remit the proceeds to the campaign fund to be used for organization work, financing speakers and distributing literature in this noble work we are ever willing and anxious to assist."

Combined with this resolution was a paper, prepared and read by Mr. Geo. Davey, which deals more fully with the subject and which outlines the reasons why such a fund is required.

At the last meeting of Stretton Union a discussion ensued on the official returns giving the recent vote in the Federal elections, and it was clearly shown that Ontario was the deciding element. It was also evident that rural Canada favored reciprocity, while the urban population favored protection throughout the whole Dominion. In the Western Provinces some further deductions were obtained from an analysis of the figures which made us wonder of what benefit the Seige of Ottawa had been. It shows that people will vote on party lines whatever happens, and the Barons of Special Privilege know it. These conditions must be altered if we are to secure the reforms we are asking for, and it is doubtful if a solid Western vote would succeed at present. If the West had, or when it has, the balance of power, if divided it amounts to the same old thing.—Eastern interests govern the West and the farmers may go to hang.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas the Eastern interests have utterly failed to understand and legislate for Western conditions; be it resolved that, in the opinion of this Union, the only remedy for our evils lies in a measure granting complete autonomy, fiscal and otherwise, to the Prairie Provinces."

With reference to the Provincial Demonstration Farms, which are supposed to teach farmers how to buy, build, equip and manage such an undertaking and which not one farmer in a hundred can afford to copy, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Union, the amount of money voted for buildings on the Alberta Government Demonstration Farms seems altogether out of proportion to the benefits likely

to accrue to the farmers of the Province, therefore be it resolved that each Demonstration Farm issue an annual balance sheet showing the results of this investment. Capital to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum."

WM. ASHWORTH, Secretary.
Kitseoty, Alta.

Hogadone Union No. 381 held its first official meeting on February 19, when the president, Mr. John Wilson, gave a short address on the work that the branch intended to take up. Mr. D. Cameron, secretary of Lake View Union, then gave a lengthy sketch of the objects of the U.F.A. and the benefits already derived therefrom. Mr. W. J. Moran, delegate to the convention, reported on the work done there, after which there was a general discussion on co-operative buying and selling and the secretary received instructions to write the Central office for full information regarding same.

LORNE McCOMB, Sec'y.
Lake View, Alta.

Brunetta Union indulged in a most interesting discussion on the subject of noxious weeds at their last meeting, and also drifted into some talk on the pound law. We would like to see a discussion started as to the respective merits of pound and fence law.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

The monthly meeting of Edwell Union was held on Wednesday evening, February 14, in the schoolhouse with the president, Mr. T. J. Walton, in the chair.

The question of holding a horticultural show this year was brought forward, and it was formally moved by F. J. Powell, seconded by F. E. Ellis, that a Horticultural Society be formed to be fathered by this local union, and that all members of this union be ipso facto members of the society. This was carried unanimously, and the following were elected officers for the year 1912: President, F. J. Powell, Edwell P.O.; vice-president, N. McPhee, Edwell P.O.; secretary, F. E. Ellis, Edwell P.O.; directors, T. J. Walton, Edwell; Wm. Sim, Edwell; Albert Smith, Willowdale; James Comer, Edwell; R. Darling, Edwell; E. G. Hill, Hill End.

Mr. J. Comer, the delegate to the annual convention, gave his report which was listened to with great interest.

The secretary was instructed to write to the local members of the legislature on the subject of government loans and Direct Legislation.

FRED JAS. POWELL,
Sec-Treas.

Peerless Union has got down to work, and at the last meeting adopted several resolutions, among them being instructions to the secretary to secure full information from the Department of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton, relative to the formation of a Local Improvement District; to secure quotations from B. C. jobbers on fence posts and from wholesalers on barbed and woven wire. It was also decided to draft a resolution in favor of government loans to farmers and forward same to our members, federal and provincial.

R. S. TRIBE, Secretary.
Carlstadt, Alta.

A good crowd, including many ladies, attended the last meeting of Sunnysdale Union. A letter from the General Secretary, dealing with the powers of the Provincial Government in regard to the establishing of Direct Legislation and also in securing cheap money for loan to farmers, was read. This threw some light on these subjects, and cleared away many difficulties which we could not overcome during the discussion at our last meeting.

Mr. J. C. McLeod, of Oxville, gave a very interesting account of the annual convention, dealing particularly with the Hail Insurance, Pork Packing Plant, Seed Grain and Consolidated School questions. The President advocated the organizing of a cream route for the purpose of hauling cream to the

Lloydminster creamery, and it was decided that this matter should be fully discussed at the next meeting. A lively and animated discussion on Woman's Suffrage terminated the meeting.

F. WOOD, Secretary.
Rivercourse, Alta.

In discussing ways and means to enliven Gwynne Union, the members agreed that in order to draw all the farmers of the district into our ranks we must arrange a plan whereby the members will get their money back. We accordingly decided to have a basket social to replenish the treasury and to spend the proceeds in erecting sheds to shelter our members' teams. We also decided to co-operate in the purchase of different materials from the wholesalers. The following resolution was adopted by a standing, silent vote: "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His Providence, to call from our midst the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rupertus; therefore, be it resolved, that Gwynne Union tender our sincerest sympathy to our afflicted neighbors in their sad bereavement."

A. P. MOAN, Secretary.
Gwynne, Alta.

The monthly meeting of Lakeview Union was held on February 24, and the attendance was not quite what it should have been. Routine business was transacted and official circular No. 1 was read and discussed at length. It was agreed to co-operate with Hogadone Union in purchasing barbed wire and woven wire. Two new members were added to our roll, and it is anticipated that quite a few more will be enrolled at the next meeting. There is not a farmer between the Rocky Mountains and the Red Deer river but what grouches at the freight rates, the cost of manufactured goods, and the price he receives for the products of his farm. Give up the grouching, gentlemen, it will never put a nickle into your pockets; besides it is wasted energy. Divert this same energy into another channel by uniting yourself with those who are (probably somewhat imperfectly) trying to remedy these ills and watch results.

D. CAMERON, Secretary.
Lakeview, Alta.

Creole Belle Union met on February 24, when, in response to call for new members, four applied and were duly elected. It was decided to write the U.F.A. co-operative at Red Deer, and at our next meeting we will have a discussion on "Preparing a Seed Bed for a Grain Crop."

Mr. Rose drew attention to the scarcity of cows in this district and the secretary received instructions to write head office asking for information as to where good milk cows can be purchased. The President appointed J. March as leader of the side in favor of deep plowing, and W. Neale as leader of the side of shallow plowing and back-setting for the discussion at the next meeting. We have also decided on a red and blue contest for members. Mr. Husted was chosen leader of the blues and Mr. Tuttle leader of the reds, and these leaders then chose sides from the membership roll. This contest will be run on the following lines: Every member is to help his leader to secure new members, two points being given for every new member and one point for member's attendance at each meeting. The side obtaining the highest score will be declared winners, and the losing side will provide a supper and entertainment for all members of the Union. The competition will close at the adjournment of the fourth meeting from this date, and by that time we expect a large increase in our members.

Waverly Union will have a debate at the next meeting on: "Resolved that the U.F.A. of this constituency should put forward a candidate in the next provincial election." The debate will be between Winona and Waverly Unions, and we expect to take the

negative side. The entertainment given at our last meeting was a success. Finnegan, the cobbler, and Henspeckel, the tailor, created considerable fun, while the assistance of our more distant neighbors, featured with the home talent to make the program quite satisfying. The net proceeds of the entertainment was over twenty dollars, which helped considerably.

JAMES P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.
Paradise Valley, Alta.

Halkirk Union has placed itself as being strongly opposed to any change in the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act, as we consider that the statements made by the Credit Men's association were misleading. The cause of the grain blockade is not car distribution but lack of cars to distribute and proper facilities for moving same to their destination. We recommend as a remedy for the prevailing trouble a reciprocal demurrage and a per diem movement of cars.

F. O. DUKE, Secretary.
Halkirk, Alta.

Roseview Union has been looking into the flour mill question for some time, as it is incomprehensible to us that we have to pay \$3.75 per bag for flour, while we can only secure 67c for the best wheat. Our officers for 1912 are: President, M. B. Mabey; vice-president, J. Long; Secretary-treasurer, L. B. Hart; directors, W. H. T. Olive, T. Barber, W. D. Braden, S. N. Wright. The delegates to the convention reported that Direct Legislation was kept right to the front and that the ladies were urged to organize women's clubs. This statement was gratifying to us. To make our meetings more instructive we will hold a debate on: "Resolved that agriculture has done more for the Dominion than any other industry." The ladies of our district have already organized a Woman's Club, and they will be heard from. We look for great things to be accomplished in the uplift and well being of our community.

L. B. HART, Secretary.
Carbon, Alta.

A special meeting of Roseview Union was held recently to consider the advisability of removing our Local from the Gamble school house to Carbon, five miles south. Mr. W. A. Wood, of Carbon, outlined the advantages to be derived by moving to Carbon. He thought that by meeting at that point it would be possible to build up a good, strong Union, and there would always be enough members present to ensure a good meeting. He was quite confident that thirty members could be secured around Carbon to start with. Mr. S. N. Wright's experience was that unions meeting in towns were not a success. The members had too many other interests to attend to. Mr. W. H. Braden was of the opinion that coming to the school house for the Union alone would result in more interest being shown. Several other members having expressed their views, a resolution that Roseview Union lose its identity in the forming of a Union at Carbon was defeated. It was then moved that the officers of this Union keep in touch with the men who wish to form a Union at Carbon and give them all the help possible. This was adopted. The attempt made by the Credit Men's association came up for discussion and was strongly condemned. It was decided to hold a box social and dance during March and a committee was appointed to arrange all details.

L. B. HART, Secretary.
Carbon, Alta.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

THE CRY OF THE WOMEN WORKERS

Whatever our masters' choice is.

Whether for greed or lust,
Always our masters' voices
Clang out the great word Must!
Always on us the world bears
Though we have never our say,
Cradled and wrecked in the darkness,—
Daring to dream of the day!—
On our necks lie the collars,
Our eyes are dry with dust;
Through us they grind their dollars
And fling us back our crust,
But what have we for happiness?
Dear God, is the balance just?

Cradled and wrecked in the darkness!
Too long have we felt the sway
That our masters claim by their ancient
law,—

Let them show us the right of their way!
But here is the answer they give us
When we meet them face to face:

"If you don't like your work and your
wages

There are plenty to take your place;
Get out and make room for the others—
It's easy enough to go!"
They talk as if we were the choosers—
But the working women know!

Cradled and wrecked in the darkness,
Dreaming the light to come!
Too long have we dreamt in silence,
Too long have our lips been dumb!
Not ours are the laws that bind us
To ends we know not of,
Not ours the years behind us
That shackled us for love,
Not ours our masters' chivalry
For which our blood is paid;
But ours to break the bondage
Their sovereign wills have made!
And till they set us with them
And bring the new day in,
And give us power to help them
To purge the ancient sin,
Oh, let us stand together,
For the fight is still to win!

SWINBURNE HALE

THE GOLDEN RULE

You have probably read about Golden Rule Jones. He was the Mayor of Toledo, and one of the greatest souls the world has ever known. He was a little, ignorant Welshman, hardly able to read when he was forty years old, but when he died (and he died when he was in the fifties) he was a cultured man. He was out on the Pacific Coast, and he heard somebody say that business was not meant to get a living out of, but that business was meant as an institution by which people could contribute what they could to the world. When Jones got that idea, he was the manufacturer of an appliance for digging oil wells. He wrote out the Golden Rule, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them," and hung it up in his factory, and then he called in his employees to see it. They began to laugh and joke, and said "If you don't do others, they'll do you," but finally one of them turned around and said, "What does it mean?" Mr. Jones said, "Can't you read it?" The man replied "Ye." Mr. Jones then said, "It means that is the rule of this factory after this. Now when I don't live up to it, you come and tell me, and when you don't live up to it, I'll come and tell you."

He did, after that, so far as he could, live up to the Golden Rule. He made his own wages, he did not enter into competition. He gave the wages that the business could afford, and divided the profits with his employees. He built a beautiful park called the Golden Rule Park, and a clubhouse where they all took dinner together, officers and workmen. He went down to the oil wells, where the men had been working fourteen, sixteen and even eighteen hours a day, and he established an eight-hour day. He gave them pleasures and excursions and vacations in the summer time, and filled his business with the spirit of good will.

This man was not a politician at all, but there came a time when there was a deadlock in the caucus for nominating a mayor in Toledo, and somebody arose and said "I nominate S. M. Jones, the workingman's friend," and the politicians saw a big cloud, and they all arose up

and seconded it, and he was elected mayor of the city.

Four times the people elected that man mayor of their city, and he tried to put the Golden Rule into practice, as his noble successor, Brand Whitlock, is doing at the present time.

It is not easy to be kind in this world in business life; it is not easy, but it is worth while. This is not a fairy story, you can do it if you want to. You can be just as slimsy, woozy, no-account as you want to, or you can invest your life for the betterment of the world, if you will organize your life so as to give rather than to get.

Frances Willard said: "Whoever speaks of competition has breathed out a curse on the race, and whoever speaks of co-operation has breathed out a blessing," and I believe that. It is simply the application of the principles of religion to



7299 Empire Night Gown, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40 Large 42 or 44 bust.

EMPIRE NIGHT GOWN 7299

The Empire night gown is always a pretty one. Illustrated is one of the very newest, the body portion of which is cut in one piece with the sleeves. It can be made with V-shaped or square neck, and it will be found suited to all materials that are used for gowns, including cross barred and all dotted muslins as well as plain batiste and the like. If a very elaborate effect is wanted the entire body portion could be cut from all-over embroidery while the lower part is from batiste or lawn. Trimming always can be any preferred banding, or beading can be used to cover the seam joining the yoke and body portion while the neck and sleeves are finished with embroidery.

The upper, or body portion of the gown, is made in one piece and the lower full portion in two pieces. Whether the neck is made V-shaped or square the gown is simply drawn on over the head.

For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 36, 3½ yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of insertion and 2 yards of narrow lace, 2½ yards of beading and 3 yards of wide lace to make as shown in front view; 1½ yards of banding, 2½ yards of edging and 1½ yards of beading to make as shown in back view.

The pattern, No. 7299, is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44, bust, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size

Name

Address

the economic world. You are going to waste your life unless you work with every energy that is in you towards the establishment of co-operation in the place of competition.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Dear Mary Ford:—I want to say that I think women ought to have equal rights, also votes. I did not see the paper for women to sign for votes or I should have signed it. I think the reason there were so few signers is because there are a great many women in the country that do not take time to read the papers. I read them, but missed the paper, I hope we will have equal rights in time for the present generation to get some benefit from it.

Oak River, Man. MRS. JAMES LITTLE

Dear Mary Ford:—The resolution which was passed at the convention in Brandon, January 24 to 26 for the good of women suffrage throughout the West was much in our favor. If there is a lacking of votes at the end of the contest it is because people are careless or else too busy to read the papers, but I am certain that all women are in favor of it. The following group have decided to send in their names in favor of votes for women.

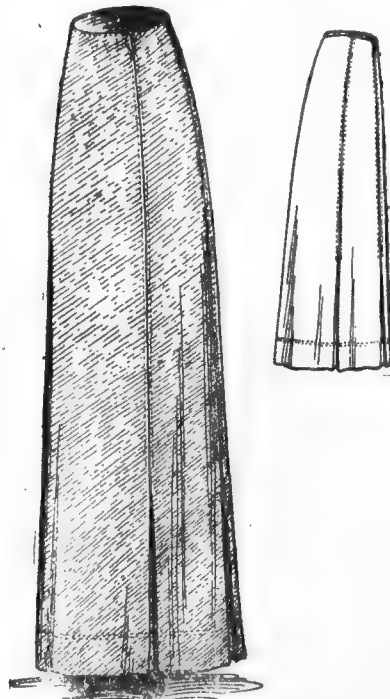
Mrs. Ketcheson, Mrs. D. Potter, Maud Ketcheson, Eva Ketcheson, Nora Potter, Violet Potter, Mrs. D. Cook, Mary Kirkwood, Mrs. C. Hancock, Mrs. Reynolds.

Trusting the women will win in the contest. From those who are always in favor of "Women's Rights."

Deloraine, Man.

UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE

The following paper was read by Miss C. E. E. Ethridge at Rivercourse Grain Growers' association and was a great success. The readers of this page will also read with pleasure this fine tribute to the many reasons already put forward as to why women should have the "Vote" or rather Why Universal Adult Suffrage should become law at an early date.



7297 Four Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

FOUR GORED SKIRT 7297

WITH HIGH OR NATURAL WAIST LINE

The skirt that is made with inverted plaits at the seams is much liked. It provides the straight lines and slender effect that are fashionable and at the same time it allows freedom for walking. This one is four gored and will be found excellent both for indoor gowns and for street wear. It can be trimmed in any way that may be liked. Silk cord and soutache braid applied over stamped designs are smart and a panel-like figure on each gore would be handsome.

The skirt is made in four gores and the closing can be made either at the left of the back or at the left of the front. There are extensions at the lower portions and these extensions are folded under to form inverted plaits. The finish can be made either at the high or natural waist line.

For the medium size will be required 5½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, the width at the lower edge is 3 yards, 2½ yards when plaits are laid.

The pattern, No. 7297, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size

Name

Address

The idea of any sane, just man denying women the right to vote is so illogical that I cannot reconcile it with sanity, certainly not with justice. To really study this question fairly, we want to get down to first principles, that is, we want to strip it of all trammels, all conventions.* The all wise Creator in His great scheme of things created a beautiful world, and set upon it human beings, animals, and plants. In this He ordained there should be two sexes, male and female each independent, unlike, yet equal, each with a function to perform. In human beings man was given superior strength; woman the finer qualities, for she was to play the most important part, inasmuch as she was to be the mother of the race and have the care of the child.

Gentlemen, if we but pause and try to get but a feeble glimpse at this stupendous scheme, we stand aghast. Scientists tell us we have sprung from types of a much lower form than we are now in, and they bring overwhelming proofs to seal their claim. The great scientist Darwin tells us we descended from a form resembling a monkey. He uses the word "descended" but Professor Drummond calls it the ascent of man, a much more preferable term. To what then are we ascending; where tends this grand progressing? There is but one answer—back to that God-like image, from which we were designed, slowly (for a thousand years are but as a single day) yet surely, the grand procession progresses to that glorious image, fit inhabitants for a kingdom of Heaven upon earth, for which we all so often pray. If this then is the trend (and who will deny it?), what part do men and women play in the great scheme? Let us try and see. Surely it was intended that man's superior strength should be used to supply the food necessary to support life and nourish the body, while upon woman, the mother, devolves the more important, equally vital part of caring for and training the child, that all important child, upon which the progress of succeeding generations depends.

Now, gentlemen, I am not claiming for a woman a superiority over man, but I am claiming an absolutely full equality.

At the same time, those of you who have a vivid imagination, try to picture, if you can, a world composed entirely of men, and in what way do you suppose they would develop? I fancy the tendency would be to develop that which they already possess and rejoice in—muscular strength. Men have no choice in permitting us to become mothers of their children, and they allow us to keep house for them, and in a good many cases assist them in earning the food and clothing for the family. But there are a great many of them—the majority it would seem, intend it to remain. And they are illogical. They tell us that we are ministering angels, and angels in all but name. Yet they frame, and permit laws to be framed that deny that we are even persons. They tell us that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, and that we are queens of the earth, but they take good care it is only a complimentary title, and give with it but a scrap of royal prerogative or power to rule.

Surely it soon would be a world of giants, but without woman's softening elevating influence, not altogether pleasant to contemplate, or a desirable place in which to live.

On the other hand, can you imagine a world of women wherein all her mental and moral strength was fostered and developed. I can picture a frail, very frail body, wherein dwells a soul whose character is almost perfect, and whose attributes are little short of an angel's. Of course this is all an exaggerated flight of fancy, but in such flights we can very often get some very thrilling views and pictures. But to come back to realities,

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there is our world and we are the men and women who help to inhabit it. And undoubtedly we were created to be help-meets, instruments in bringing about that perfect life. Yes, co-partners and co-workers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, husbands and wives. Separate yet united; different yet equal. Hear what the poet says:—

Mated to stand together,
Proudly, and side by side;
In flesh, in mind, in spirit,
To the bridegroom more than his bride;

To the father more than the mother,
Never since time began,
And the tale of life gift opened,
Was the woman less than the man?

Born to an equal glory,
Out of an old delight;
Urged by a peer might,
Into an equal fight.

They shall go on together,
Proudly hand in hand;
Victors upon the hilltops,
Strong for a God's command.

Now, gentlemen, I think that I can claim that it is an established, indisputable fact that Nature and Nature's God intended man and woman to be co-partners, but what do we find? We find that so-called civilization has so twisted and cramped conditions that men, with their superior strength, have crowded woman out of at least part of her heritage.

Any father of a family would contemplate, with dread, the possibility of owning an orphan's home. Yet he will insist that an orphaned government is the only one possible to safely conduct the home of state. Yes, gentlemen, and you are more than illogical. Most of you are good fathers, tender husbands, kind neighbors, and true friends, all this and even more; yet you can allow such cruel laws to be made and remain in force. You can permit conditions to be such that women are cramped, hampered, crushed, and narrowed; her intellect is only partially developed (except of course in some few exceptions); her power for doing good is dwarfed; the greater part of her refining influence is lost, and were it not for that one great saving power—her mother-love,—the world would have been crushed under the tyrant heel of brute force, custom and convention long since.

But that mother-love, that glorious gift next to the divine love itself, that is her salvation. It is that that has sustained her; it is that that has given her courage; and it is that love for the child that will carry her on and upward until at last she will emerge clad in her full power and beauty, Conqueror.

And what then, you will ask? Well, then man will have realized what woman really is and is capable of being. He will have given her the vote; he will have admitted her to all his councils. Bad laws will be eliminated from the statute books.

Equality among men there will never be, but those dreadful extremes of idle

rich and sickening, degrading, awful poverty will be brought to a saner level. Men will be taught that virtue in them is as grand a thing as it is in woman, and by common consent they will be forced to share in the common disgrace of vice. Fathers will teach their sons that when they sow their wild oats, someone's daughter and someone's sister has to reap the harvest, and so having been in the course of time, taught, every woman's honor will be sacred. Drunkenness and gambling will be discouraged, almost outlawed. Crime will gradually grow less and less. Wars will cease. The dignity, glory and privilege of labor will be established and understood. Children will be taught the glorious privilege of true citizenship because their mother, being full member of the community, will realize its importance. And above all they will put into practice that law taught by the Divine Christ, "Do unto others as you would be done by" and "Love ye one another."

A people, a government, a state, a world, built on such a foundation, could it fail to grow from glory to glory?

Another dream, you say. Not only a dream. No, my friends, it is no dream. It is a reality and it is coming. I say to you ladies here and to all my sisters, hasten that time by demanding what is yours by right. Get the vote and then let us live up to it and prove worthy of it. Let us live up to all that is good, live up to all that is best in us.

To you, gentlemen, I say, forget the messenger, but oh, please take the message to heart. Come out of the crowd; assert your individualities: be men. Judge and consider this thing not from the other fellow's point of view but from your own, and judge it on its merits. Once you have decided which is right, then help along the cause with all the glorious might that is in you.

Then we shall go on together
Proudly and hand in hand,
Victors upon the hill tops,
Strong for a God's command.

AN IRONING HINT

Well soap a piece of brown paper, and before ironing starched things, rub the iron over the paper. The iron will then pass smoothly over the starched articles.

LEMON WRINKLE

Heat a lemon in the oven thoroughly before squeezing it, and you will obtain double the amount of juice it will give cold.

GOOD HINTS FOR FISH FRYERS

Fish when being fried is very apt to stick to the pan bottom, no matter how much dripping or oil you use. To prevent this, before using your pan, put a tablespoonful of dry salt into it, and rub well all over with grease-proof paper. To fry fish a rich golden brown after it has been dipped in eggs, batter and bread crumbs, have your fire only half way up the grate, but let it be of bright red cinders.

WARDROBE HINTS

For Soiled Veils.—A good way of cleaning a soiled veil is to wash it in hot water, and rinse it in milk. Iron immediately, and it will look as good as new.

Woollen Dresses and Grease.—Sponge the part spotted with grease well with hot water and press the cloth on the wrong side with a hot iron.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—You can make your dirty kid gloves like new again by using a little milk and a piece of flannel. Put the gloves on the hand and rub it briskly with the flannel dipped in milk. I have tried this method and find it excellent.

A PAPER ON BUTTER-MAKING

By Mrs. Wm. Reekie

The milking should be done at a regular hour morning and evening, the milk separated as soon as possible after milking, the cream cooled quickly and set away for several hours, then added to the old cream and stirred thoroughly. Cream during the summer months is more uniform in the butter fat and ripens more readily than in the winter months. At no time should the cream be more than three days old before churning. If the cream is not the exact temperature desired for churning it should be cooled or warmed to that point which may be from 60 to 64 or 65 degrees, that is, 60 degrees in the warm weather and 64 degrees in winter. To heat the cream place the vessel containing the cream in a pan of hot water stirring constantly

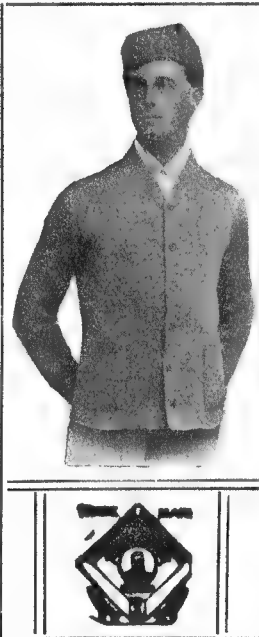
THERE IS NO DOUBT LEFT

AS TO THE WONDERFUL FOOD VALUE OF

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See The British Medical Journal, September 16, 1911, The Medical Times, November 18, 1911, and other Medical Journals.



Jaeger Overwear

There is more known of Jaeger UNDERWEAR than of Jaeger OVERWEAR—but Jaeger Overwear is just as much appreciated by those who use it

Jaeger Overwear amongst other lines includes:

Knitted Coats Cardigan Jackets
Golfers Sweaters Spence rs
Waistcoats Dressing Gowns
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And a score of other articles

Visit a Jaeger store and see just what Jaeger lines include. It will be to your advantage

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until the thermometer registers the right degree. The churn should be scalded at all times before putting in the cream, but in the very warm weather the churn should be cooled with cold water. The churn room should be about the same temperature as the cream. When the butter is in small grains add some water and churn for several minutes, drain off the buttermilk and repeat the process, then add one half to one ounce of salt to each pound of butter according to the market which is to be supplied. After the butter is salted it should be left for two or three hours to allow the salt to dissolve. Then by a second working the moisture will be worked out and the salt thoroughly mixed. Then make into prints or pack in tubs or crocks.

RAISING TURKEYS

Miss M. Reekie

It is best not to set turkeys as they run about too much with the young ones and are more liable to break the eggs when setting, at least I find it that way, while the hens never do. Ten eggs are enough any time, while early in the spring

eight eggs are plenty to put under one hen.

The safest way to make sure that you will not be bothered with lice is to dust the hens and nests well with insect powder or sulphur at the time of setting and always try to set two or three hens at one time as the young turkeys can all be put with one when they are able to be taken out of the nests, but always leave them in their own place a day after they hatch.

They must be kept in in the morning till the grass is dry and also when it rains, as young turkeys are very easily killed by wet.

First feed them bread crumbs, hard boiled eggs and green onion tops and in a few days they will eat some wheat. Wheat is the best grain for turkeys. Give them plenty of water to drink but never damp the feed.

Remember that Peace can be had by the beggar as well as the prince.

Remember that Peace makes a prince of a beggar, and without Peace a prince becomes a beggar.

Remember what Jesus said, "My Peace I give unto you."



Personal To Rheumatics

I want a letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free A One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM**. I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot coax Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot ~~tease~~ it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot ~~imagine~~ it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **Go After It and Get It.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does go.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints, and **cures them quickly.**

I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU

If you will only let me do it. I will prove much **In One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real Rheumatic Remedy** will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each**. This bottle is heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized Dollar Bottle will be promptly sent free, everything prepaid—**no duty**. There will be **nothing to pay** on receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a One Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who **send the 25 cents for charges**. Address **KUHN REMEDY CO., Dept. M. G. 2100 NORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILLS.**

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We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. **GUARANTEED 5 YRS.** Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction. **Dale Watch Co., Dept. 12, Chicago**

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

Dear Nephews and Nieces:—This week our subject will be "Opportunity." Don't wait for "Opportunity," but look for him and be ready to take hold of everything and anything that comes your way, because therein may lie the very opportunity through which you would be able to bring about the greatest good to yourselves and perhaps to the entire community. For instance, children could see that their school yards are kept free from waste paper and rubbish. Here is one little opportunity of doing good. You could make boxes for the school windows and subscribe a cent each to buy the packets of seeds so that you could have some pretty flowers this year. You could ask your teachers to assist you in holding a school fair, and you can show your pets and flowers, and vegetables, and I am sure if you approach the Grain Growers' associations prizes would be offered for the various classes of exhibits. Talk this over with your teachers. Here is a little story which will perhaps show you what "Opportunity" really means:

Many, many years ago, in one of the old Greek cities, there stood a statue made of marble. Alas! every trace has now disappeared, but the people of that Greek city delight in telling the story of how a traveller, passing through the place, stood in front of the marble figure and addressed it thus:

"What is thy name, O statue?"
 "I am called Opportunity."
 "Who made thee?"
 "Lysippus."
 "Why art thou standing on thy toes?"
 "To show that I stay but for a moment."
 "Why hast thou wings to thy feet?"
 "To show how quickly I pass by."
 "But why is thy hair so long on thy forehead?"
 "That men may seize me when they meet me."
 "Why, then, is thy head so bald behind?"
 "To show that when I have once passed by I cannot be caught."

Is not this a fine picture of opportunity, young friends? Close at hand you will find the statue, for she is on her pedestal in every home, at school and abroad. It is for you to recognize her and make the most of her.

Your own
 UNCLE WEST.

LETTERS FROM MEMBERS

Dear Uncle West:—I have found by reading your page that you allow both boys and girls to join your club. I think that's the best plan because most of the farmers that take The Guide have some girls about the place and I'm sure we girls enjoy reading the boy's letters, and I believe that the boys don't find it such hard work to read our letters. We will try and make them to suit both boys and girls. I like your plan, Uncle, of having a piece of ground for ourselves to work at on spring and summer evenings when it is nice and cool, and it is indeed healthy work. We had a very nice garden last summer of flowers and vegetables. My two sisters and I each had a large bed of vegetables and a bed of flowers. We did not have a large piece of ground like some of our friends because my mother does not keep well and we have most of the house work to do and also go to school, so that we are kept pretty busy. I go to school every day with my sister and I am in grade seven. Well, my friends that read my letter, we will have to hurry up and write, for the winter is flying by and Uncle West will think we are very lazy. I would like to correspond with any of The Guide readers. Well, I declare, I'll be taking up all the room. Please excuse me, but I like long letters. Good-bye, girls and boys, I must stop at

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WESTERN BUYERS UNION
 BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

once and, Uncle West will you have mercy on this letter and let it escape the W.P.B.
 EVALENA SINCLAIR age 13
 Rosburn, Man.

Dear Uncle West:—I was pleased with the membership card and am now sending ten cents for button. I saw in your message that we might write stories to the circle and am therefore going to tell a little story about a squirrel who lived in our stable one winter. We fed him nuts and bread and if you threw a piece down he would watch it and then he would run and pick it up, hold it in his paws and nibble it. After we had fed him in this way for a while he became quite tame, and we could get a good look at him. He built his nest in the fanning mill. One day he was missing so we thought the cat must have caught him.

I like to read the Young Folks' column and I also think it is a splendid thing. I will try to think of more to write about the next time, but as I have no more to say I will close.

Yours truly,
 ARTHUR STEVENS.

Baldur, Man.

Dear Uncle West:—I received your letter, and was pleased to know you accepted me as a member of your club. I am living in town so it is not so very easy to get a plot to plant flowers in, but one living on a farm could try and make money if they worked right and with a will.

I remain, your new member,
 LILLY M. TESTER.
 Gladstone P.O., Man.

DON'T THINK, TRY

A lad wished to learn to swim, so he bought a book of advice to swimmers. Here he read how to move his arms, and turn his hands, and propel with his feet. He mastered the contents of the book. He could talk fluently about the muscles that were used in swimming. He knew the names of the greatest swimmers, and the record time for the various distances in swimming-races, but he could not swim.

He would go to the beach where the lads dived and sported like fish, and talk about proper swimming. He said he was going to learn after he had thought a little more about the proper way of breathing when in the water. The boys would ask him to come in and they would teach him. No, he wanted to think a while longer, and then he would begin to swim.

"But you will never learn that way," said the boys. "Don't think about it, get into the deep water and try."

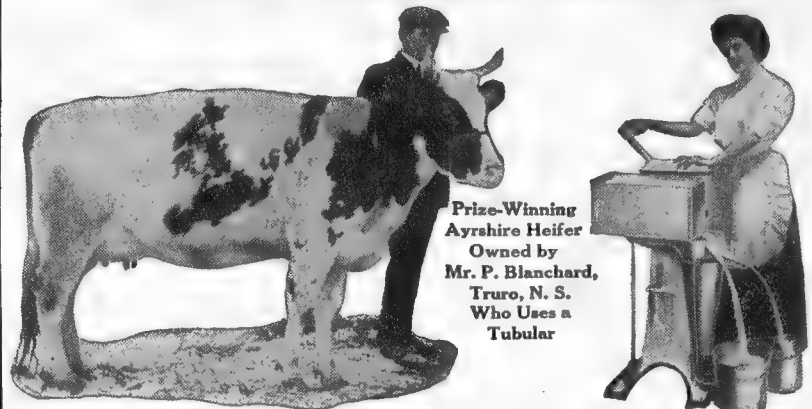
The summer was passing, but the lad had not gone in once. He was still thinking. One day the boys caught hold of him and threw him into the deep water. He had no time to continue his thinking; he had to use what knowledge he possessed. So he struck out and struggled and became a swimmer. Afterwards he advocated the method of the boys, "Don't think, try."

So it is with character-building. Abstract thought and theories, alone, are quite insufficient. We must act on our knowledge. We must try, if we are to succeed in anything worth while. Theories that do not fit the facts of life are worthless, and we can only discover their worth when we make a practical attempt. Think well, is good; do well, is better.—
 Rev. P. M. MacDonald.

EXAMPLES FOR BOYS

Christopher Columbus was the son of a weaver and also a weaver himself.
 Homer was the son of a farmer.
 Demosthenes was the son of a cutler.
 Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer.
 Howard was an apprentice to a grocer.
 Franklin was a journeyman printer and son of a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.
 Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher.
 Shakespeare was the son of a wool-stapler.
 Milton was the son of a money scrivener.
 Robert Burns was the son of a plowman in Ayrshire.

THE WINNERS



Prize-Winning
 Ayrshire Heifer
 Owned by
 Mr. P. Blanchard,
 Truro, N. S.
 Who Uses a
 Tubular

Dairymen making the most money realize that it pays them well to use only high producing cows and the highest producing cream separator. That is why Mr. P. Blanchard, successful dairyman and popular agricultural speaker of Truro, N. S., who owns the prize-winning Ayrshire heifer shown above, uses and recommends the

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

Mr. Blanchard is but one of many who are equally businesslike and use Tubulars exclusively. Tubulars are prize-winners. Have twice the skimming force of other separators. Skim faster and twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop or "taint" the cream or give it a metallic flavor.

By producing the best cream and the most cream, Tubulars make a profit no other separator gets. This extra profit is simply Tubular "velvet" which Tubulars make for other keen, businesslike farmers and will make for you.



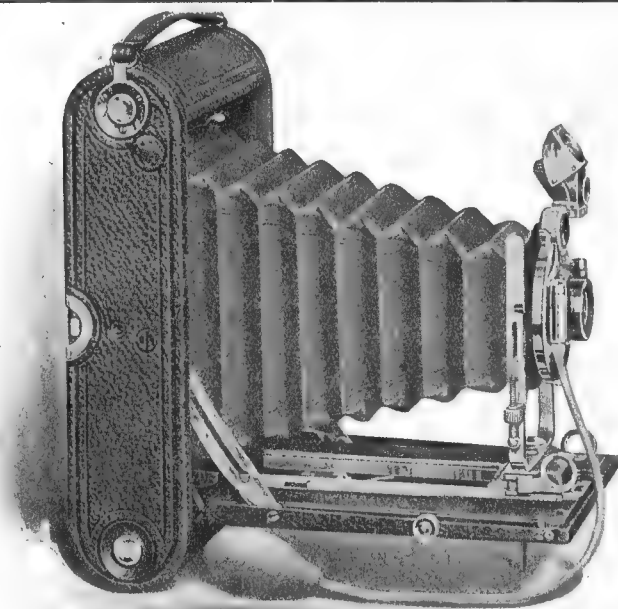
Ask for Catalog No.
 342 and our book,
 "Business Dairying,"
 Both FREE.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Bargain Offer 50 cents

The subscription season is about done. But in order to wind up the season with a rush of new business, we are going to make a special offer. We will send The Guide to any new subscriber from now till the end of 1912 for 50 cents, and will also send him a free copy of "The Siege of Ottawa." This is the best value for money possible. Will those subscribers who think well of The Guide get their friends to subscribe at this figure. This is a matter of sufficient importance to be discussed at every local association meeting. By getting every farmer to subscribe to The Guide the association can be made much stronger.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
 Winnipeg, Man.



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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee.....\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S.G. Buttons (children's)05



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

TROUBLE AHEAD

"Look at some trouble lying
In the dark and dread unknown,
We too often ask with sighing,
'Who shall roll away the stone?'
Thus with care our spirits crushing
When they might from care be free,
And in joyous song out-gushing,
Rise in rapture, Lord, to Thee."

"May I reach

That purest heaven—be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardour—feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
so shall I join the choir in-
visible,
Whose music is the gladness of the world."

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

The other day I called upon a young lady friend of mine who is always full of plans and schemes to benefit others, and who is always telling what she intends to do for that poor soul, or the other unhappy body, but I am afraid with all her good intentions she does not accomplish very much, simply because she lacks perseverance. While I was with her, she was turning over the contents of her workbasket, and I was very much surprised what an index the various assortment of articles it contained was to her character. Here was an unfinished sock meant for some tiny foot, next I saw a pair of warm mittens, one completed and the other just started, evidently these were meant to keep the wrist of some one nice and warm, but alas, they had not been finished. The contents of that workbasket, dear friends, told me of a heart full of generous impulses, and of a brain awl with good intentions, but the owner thereof lacking in perseverance, and I fear that sometimes we Sunshine club members are lacking in this important quality, we sadly lack "perseverance."

"So many tender words and true,
We meant to say, dear love, to you,
So many things we meant to do,
But we forgot."

We mean to do a great deal to help and assist those around, but we do not carry our plans to a definite end. Nobody in the world cares for what we meant to do. Nobody in the world will benefit because we have hosts of good intentions, but if we plod away at our work of bringing Sunshine into sad hearts, if we would only persevere, the results of our labor of love will soon appear, and the poor tired sorrowing folk we have helped will bless the day when they first became acquainted with us.

Please note.—It will be necessary when writing for material Sunshine to enclose the reference of a clergyman or a doctor.
Yours lovingly in Sunshine or shade,
MARGARET.

Lucille Whitaker, Dundurn, Sask.—
Dear Child:—I was very pleased to have your letter, and you are heartily welcomed as a member of our Sunshine Guild. I am sending you membership card and button. Try to form a branch of Sunshine among your school friends.

Mrs. C. E. McKenzie, Springfield, Man.—I will place your name on the books as desired, and will communicate with you at the earliest possible moment. I would be glad if you could form a Sunshine branch among your friends. It is very essential that we should have branches everywhere as so many sad cases are constantly reported in here,

and we have no means of finding out what is needed in their particular case without a very long and trying delay, and as the Sunshine motto is "NOW"—just when it is needed, it is very hard indeed for us to carry out our motto.

Edith Booth, Champion, Alberta:—
Dear Child:—Your charming letter and sack of clothing were very valuable indeed. I am glad that you are well pleased with the Young Folks' Circle, and I want you all to take a greater interest and help Uncle West to make a very big success of his branch of the work. I am sure that you must enjoy the pretty books you received for Christmas. The \$1.80 sent in for Sunshine has indeed comforted and helped the work.

Sarah Rabbinoitch, Normal School, Winnipeg:—Dear Child:—I would like to have the names of your little friends who helped you in making the collection for Sunshine. I am very anxious to send a membership card to everyone who has in any way helped the Guild, as we cannot have too many members all willing and able to scatter the Sunshine work.

A letter has been received from Miss C. E. Bowles, Box 1003, Brandon, Man. It is good to hear from so old a friend, and no doubt many of my readers will remember Miss Bowles as she was one of the first Sunshiners to whom the children were asked to write letters while lying sick in the General Hospital in 1908. Just fancy how old we are becoming—1908! Doesn't that seem a long time ago. How marvellous indeed has been the growth of the Sunshine since we last heard from Miss Bowles. I am glad to see that she is having a very jolly time, having had no less than four marriages in the family during the last year, of which she is practically the mother. She must indeed feel happy. We are always glad to hear from old friends.

Mrs. C. W. Ayres, Fairlight, Sask.—
Dear Friend:—Many thanks for your kind parcel, which we are passing on to a case where it will be of great assistance. Write again and tell me if it is possible to form a branch of Sunshine in your particular neighborhood.

Mrs. Frank Knight, Creelman, Sask.—
Dear Mrs. Knight:—I hope that it will be possible for you to start a branch of Sunshine in your home town. I am sure that all those friends who helped you at Christmas would be glad to join a circle of Sunshine and help you to carry on the good work.

You will notice that we will start the fresh air work in a very short time. Perhaps your branch could take up this work as it will cheer so many hearts during the coming year.

Jessie Peto, Emerson, Man.—Dear Friend:—Many thanks for the box of clothing which I know will be of use. I will mail acknowledgement of same in a few days. Will you remember in sending clothing that I would like each one to put in a full list of everything enclosed in their parcel? This would simplify matters greatly for the workers as it is impossible for us to list the clothing as we receive very frequently ten and twelve parcels a day; and as all our workers are voluntary and only have perhaps three or four hours per day to give to the work, we are particularly anxious to save them as much as possible. Also give full name and address. Just the other day I had to spend half a day down at the C.P.R. freight sheds to identify a box which had arrived with no name or address, nor anything on it but "Grain Growers' Guide." The full name should be enclosed, together with the list of each article, either in the box or in a letter to me. Had we not been very well known this box would simply have lain at the C.P.R. sheds as unclaimed goods, as I had no means whatever of identifying the box or its contents.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE HERBAL
REMEDY MADE OF
ROOTS, BARKS & LEAVES

CURES

INDIGESTION, HEADACHES
BILIOUSNESS, WIND
AND OTHER

STOMACH & TROUBLES

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent. size.
A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

When you only eat because you must eat, though you well know that you will suffer agonies afterwards—when you have no energy for either work or recreation, take Mother Seigel's Syrup after each meal, for a while, and all the tortures, all the gloom of indigestion, will be overcome. The Syrup exerts a remarkable tonic and strengthening effect upon the stomach, liver, and bowels; and when those organs are in thorough working order you will never have pains after eating, heartburn, furred tongue, headaches, biliousness, anemia, or constipation. Test it now.

A QUEER HOLE

"I have heard of a boy who lived long ago,
(Such boys are not found nowadays,
thought!)"

His friends were as troubled as they could be

Because of a hole in his memory.

A message for mother went in one day,
The boy answered 'Yes,' and hurried away.

But he met a lad with a musical top,
And his mother's words through this hole did drop.

"A lesson went in, but—ah me! ah me!
For the boy with the hole in his memory,
When he rose to recite, he was all in doubt,
Every word of the lesson had fallen out.
And at last one day—oh, terrible lot!
He could speak only these words, 'I forgot!'"

Would it not be sad if you were to be
Like the boy with the hole in his memory?"

UP HILL

"I cannot walk up this hill," said the little boy. "What will become of me? I must stay here all my life at the foot of the hill. It is too terrible!"

"That is a pity!" said his sister. "But look! I have found such a pleasant game to play. Take a step, and see how clear a footprint you can make in the dust. Look at mine! Every single line in my foot is printed clear. Now you try, and see if you can do as well!"

The little boy took a step. "Mine is just as clear," he said.

"Do you think so?" said his sister. "See mine again, here! I tried harder than you, and so the print is deeper. Try again."

"Now mine is just as deep!" cried the little boy. "See! here, and here, and here; they are just as deep as they can be."

"Yes, that is very well," said his sister, "but now it is my turn; let me try again."

They kept on, step by step, matching their footprints, and laughing to see the

gray dust puff up. By and by, the little boy looked up. "Why," he said, "we are at the top of the hill!" "Dear me!" said his sister, "so we are!"
—Laura Richards, in the Golden Windows.

RED DEER, ALTA.

Material Sunshine wanted for a young English girl who arrived from England a month ago and was unfortunately taken ill and forced to enter the hospital Red Deer. Anyone interested in Sunshine can perform their kind act by writing or calling to this address.

FLORENCE FRANKLIN.

Red Deer, Alta.

SUNSHINE FUND

	Amount
Sunshine at the end of February	
Gifts to Sunshine	\$104.00
A Friend, Wiggins, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$109.00

Hearty thanks to Mrs. John Hill, Mrs. D. L. Stewart, Effie Silvester, Mrs. Z. A. Bourne, Mrs. C. P. Webster, Kenneth Johnson, Florence Abrahamson, Mrs. M. Taylor Carroll, for clothing, books and papers, etc.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

To Miss Doyle, St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg; Willie Clines Bartlett, Terry St., King Edward P.O., Winnipeg; Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon St., Winnipeg.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

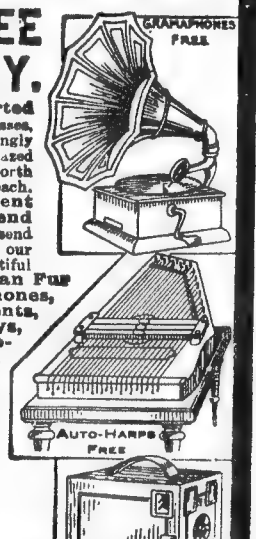
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\$2500 GIFTS FREE SEND NO MONEY.

Simply for selling two cent assorted Picture Postcards of famous Actresses, Latest Cinematograph Events, Screamingly Funny Comics, Hand-painted Views, Glazed and Gold Mounted Cards, &c., &c. Worth four and five cents, all at two cents each. We give you a Handsome Present FREE. All you need do is to send your name and address and we send you at once an assortment of Cards and our latest catalogue containing over 500 beautiful Free Prizes including Watches, Russian Fur Sets, Phonographs, Gramophones, Melodeons, Musical Instruments, Roller Skates, Rifles, Dolls, Toys, Cinematographs, Genuine Auto-Harps, &c., &c. We trust you for 28 days with cards. Sell or use what you can at two cents each and we will reward you according to our catalogue. If you do not sell a single card we will remember you just the same.

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ONE CENT OF YOUR
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WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

News from Ottawa

Manitoba Boundary Bill

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 8.—The Canada Grain Act, the grain blockade and other topics of interest to the farmers of the West were pushed to the side in the House of Commons this week in order that the government's bill to extend the boundaries of Manitoba might be considered. Both parties approached the question with some trepidation because they knew that there lurked behind it the old and troublesome separate school problem which has wrecked governments in the past. All day Monday and for a couple of hours on Tuesday the discussion was confined to the financial terms. The opposition would talk of these and the boundary itself, but not a word would they say about the school question. The Liberals were holding back for some development in the Nationalist camp, but it did not come.

Then the leader of the opposition prepared a bait in the form of an amendment declaring that the terms of the settlement were unfair to both Manitoba and the other provinces. It was drawn up in such a way as to do as little harm as possible to the Liberals of Manitoba, but as its acceptance by the government would have meant an indefinite postponement of the settlement, the Nationalist members who were really anxious to live up to their pre-election promises had no choice but to vote for it. In closing the speech with which he introduced this amendment Sir Wilfrid Laurier, without specifically mentioning the school question, taunted the members to the right of the speaker with not having

defined their policy. He referred to "an agitation in Quebec" and said that the government evidently desired the opposition to discuss it before any ministerial policy had been announced. This he did not propose to do. He would remain within "the lines of Torres Vedras."

Nationalists Oppose Government

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior, who followed with a long speech steered carefully clear of the school question and when he sat down no one rose from the opposition benches to reply with the result that the division bells were soon ringing. It was a characteristically clever political manoeuvre by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to have the vote called before the Nationalist members of the cabinet council had explained their position or any of the Nationalists had spoken. The vote was taken and five of Premier Borden's Quebec supporters voted for the amendment because it involved the principle of delay. They were Messrs. Lamarche, Paquet, Bellemere, Guibault and Sevigny. The vote, which resulted in the government getting a majority of 38, being taken, explanations were naturally in order with the result that the school question topic was introduced and for many hours every other phase of the matter was forgotten.

Mr. Lamarche set the flood of oratory loose by explaining that he had voted for the amendment because a definite promise had been given during the course of the campaign that if the Conservatives came into power steps would be taken in connection with the Manitoba boundary settlement to give the minorities the privileges they claimed as theirs by right in regard to separate schools. These promises, he intimated, had been made by men now members of the government which had introduced a bill in which there was no mention of the rights of the minorities.

French Members' Attitude
More explanations followed by Hon.

F. D. Monk and Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the ministers representing the Nationalist wing of the government. It was apparent that both had been at great pains to build up a defence which would justify their remaining in the government to defend a bill in which the alleged rights of the Roman Catholic minority received no mention. It is of course within the knowledge of everyone who followed the events of the last election in the province of Quebec that both Monk and Pelletier

gave definite and explicit promises that if they were returned to power the rights of the minorities would be guaranteed to them. How are they going to square themselves? was the query on the lips of everybody before the ministers rose to speak, and it is safe to say that none of those who asked the question for a moment thought that the two ministers would go so far as they did in the direction declaring that their compatriots have no legal rights in respect of separate schools

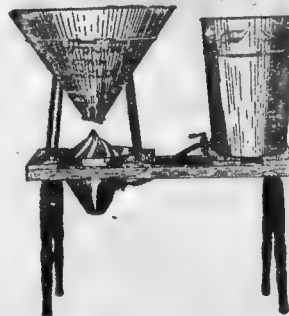
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explain it. Price with a guarantee to do perfect work with any kind of grain, flax included, for using formaldehyde, \$17; made of an acid-proof metal, guaranteed to stand bluestone or any other solution, \$20. Send in your order today or write for fuller particulars.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Kindly send me full particulars about your Automatic Seed Grain Pickler.

Name _____

P.O. _____ Prov. _____

Dealer's Name _____

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

in the district of Keewatin. Both argued with as much vehemence as if they were members of the Orange order that the federal statute guaranteeing to the minorities their rights to separate schools passed in 1875 was not applied to Keewatin when that act was passed; that it had not since been applied to that territory and that the Roman Catholic minority, insofar as at any rate as the federal government is concerned, has absolutely no right to redress and that the only source from which relief can possibly come is the government of Manitoba. Mr. Monk declared that the settlement of the school question made in 1897 by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a final settlement, although in his opinion it was unjust, and that in view of that arrangement and its subsequent endorsement by the people of the country, no one would ever think of again suggesting remedial legislation; that the only policy to be pursued was one of conciliation and that the hope of the minority must lie in persuading the Manitoba government that they ought to do something to meet the wishes of the Roman Catholic minority of the province. Mr. Pelletier spoke along somewhat similar lines and declared that the agitation in Quebec would not amount to anything and that he would not give up his portfolio because some people called him names.

The task of dealing with the speeches of the two ministers was assigned to Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and the most captious of critics would admit that he took full advantage of the opportunity it gave him. He produced proofs of various kinds that Mr. Monk had separated himself from Mr. Borden previous to the last election so as to be absolutely free to advocate the cause of the minority and that now he had gone back on all his promises. As for Pelletier, he had declared himself to be a follower of Bourassa and Lavergne, whom he had now deserted, which all went to prove, Mr. Lemieux declared, that the young Nationalist members who had been deserted by their leaders were sincere, but the ministers had been insincere. In closing he reviewed the school question from its beginning and said that the policy of the Liberal party was still "No Coercion" and a strict maintenance of provincial rights.

Mr. Borden's Stand

Premier Borden in closing the debate on the second reading twitted Mr. Lemieux with having failed to state his own attitude in regard to the question and then entered into a legal argument to show that the minority has no valid claims which would have justified the insertion in the bill of a clause providing for the establishment of separate schools in the territory to be added to Manitoba. Mr. Borden also referred to the fact that there are a large number of Catholics in Manitoba which was a reason, he said, why they might expect generosity of treatment by the provincial government. The second reading was then carried by a majority of 98. The same five Nationalists who voted for the Laurier amendment voted against the second reading. Otherwise the division was on straight party lines. The House having declared itself in favor of the principles contained

in the bill went into committee where the measure was considered clause by clause. It was nine o'clock this evening before the last section of the bill was passed, many amendments being proposed and rejected. The most important was one by Mr. Mondou, of Yamaska, who wanted to incorporate a clause declaring that nothing in the bill should prejudicially affect any right which either the Roman Catholic or Protestant minority may have in the district. After speeches had been made by the mover and J. A. M. Aikins, who argued that such an amendment could not be accepted, chairman Blondin hastily declared the amendment lost. Mr. Mondou and several other Nationalist members rose in their seats to indicate that they desired a vote and Mr. Mondou was on the point of making a protest when he was ruled out of order. The Nationalists say they will introduce the same amendment on the third reading of the bill which is fixed for Tuesday next.

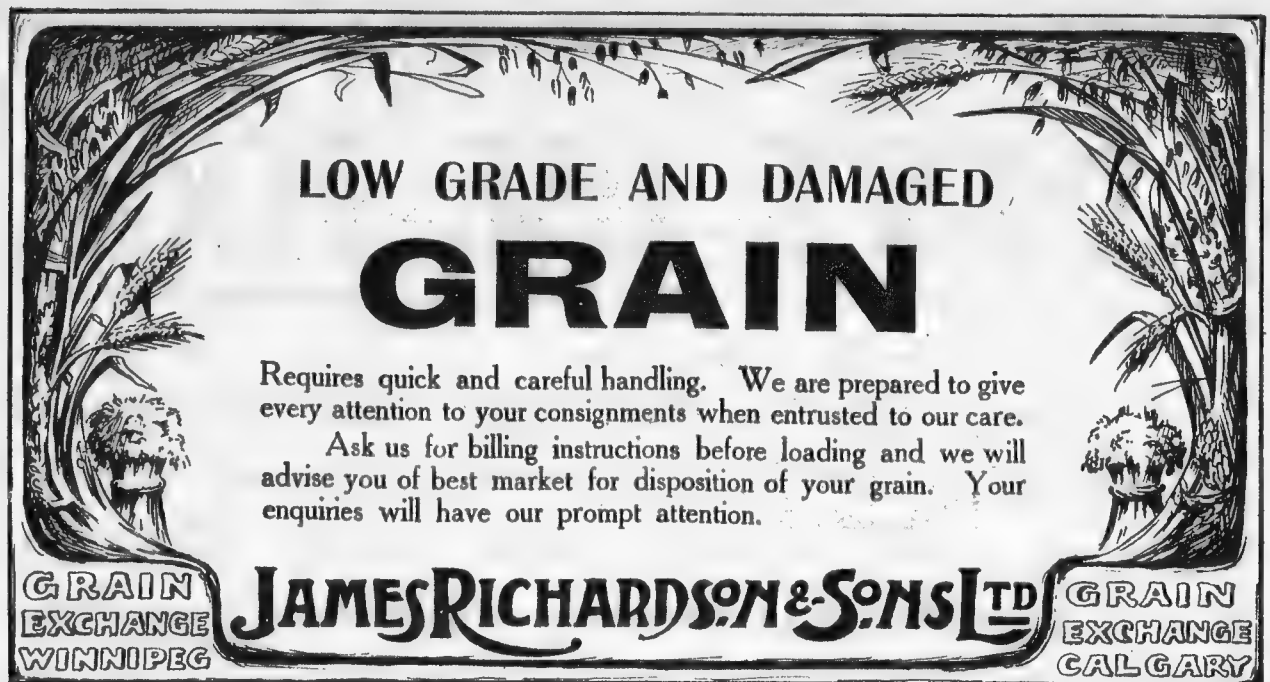
WESTERN FREIGHT RATES ENQUIRY

The western freight rates investigation was resumed before the railway commission at Ottawa on Friday, March 8.

Mr. Whitla, counsel for the Dominion Government, presented a supplementary list of 19 demands for information in addition to the 50 or more items submitted for production by the railways at the last session. These were gone over item by item, and railway counsel consented to have the required information prepared, making certain limitations, however, as to time from which the information should date back, a period of five years being agreed to in nearly all cases.

The supplementary demands of Mr. Whitla covered practically all sides of railway operation per division per mile.

Mr. M. K. Cowan, K.C., representing



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Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.

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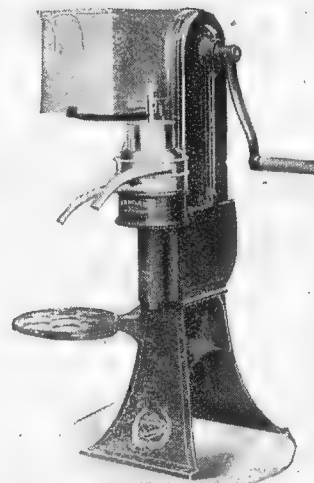
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The way to do this is to get the closest skimming separator—the Standard. Buyers tell us that the Standard gets them from 10 to 25 per cent. more than they got with other separators. Made of high-grade materials only; runs so easily a child can turn it, self-oiling, lasts a lifetime and gets all the cream there is to get. Top of can is only 38 inches from floor. No high lifts to fill supply can. Crank is 35 inches from floor. You don't have to bend over while turning and have an aching back when the work is done. Gearing all enclosed—absolutely dust proof. No oil can get in the milk or on the floor.

We have an interesting booklet that will convince you what separator to buy. Write for your copy and read how others have benefited. The Standard is made in Canada by

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

E. ELLWOOD, Manager for Western Canada

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may be placed *inside* the house, and in any part of the house. Affords privacy and prevents exposure and chills. Absolutely sanitary and odorless. Recommended by physicians and medical institutions because built according to scientific principles. Made of best materials, handsomely finished, durable yet ornamental. Inferior closets are wrongly built of cheapest materials, last only a short time and are *not even sanitary*. Please note that PARKYTE Chemical Closets are *guaranteed*. Ask your dealer or write us direct. Send for booklet, "The Path to Health."

PARKER-WHYTE, Limited
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

Protects the Household

Many cases of pneumonia and other dangerous illnesses in country districts are due to exposure suffered in the old-fashioned privy-pit closets at the back of the lot.

7



the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments, said the provinces which he represented wanted quick action. "If all the information asked for here is to be provided," he declared, "we will get action in some future generation. This enquiry should be limited to the reasonableness of rates west of Port Arthur to the foothills. General freight rates throughout Canada are not necessary."

Mr. Cowan himself asked for certain information, which the counsel of the railways agreed to provide, and the next hearing was set for April 6. Beside Mr. Whitla and Mr. Cowan the counsel present were James Bicknell, K.C., Toronto, and F. A. Morrison, Vegreville, representing the federal government; G. E. Carpenter, representing the Winnipeg board of trade; F. H. Chrysler and E. W. Beatty, representing the C.P.R.; F. H. Phippen, representing the C.N.R.; W. H. Biggar, representing the G.T.P.; and W. H. Torrance, the Michigan Central; while J. E. Walsh, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' association, was also present.

"Do you know, little boy, that your sister promised to marry me at the party last night?"

"Of course. That's what the party was for."



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 11, 1912)

Wheat.—The beginning of another week sees wheat a little lower than after the bulge at the close of last week. For several days last week the market was looking forward to the issue of the United States government farm reserves report. This report was issued at 1.30 on Friday, March 8, and shows the government estimate of grain still in the hands of U. S. farmers as under:—

Wheat	122,025,000 bushels
Corn	884,060,000 "
Oats	289,998,000 "
Barley	24,760,000 "

The following is a note of the figures for the three previous years, and the average for ten years:—

Wheat		
1911—179,600,000 bushels, 25.8 per cent.	Average Chicago price 89 cents.	
1910—173,344,000 bushels, 23.5 per cent.	Average Chicago price \$1.18.	
1909—143,692,000 bushels, 21.6 per cent.	Average Chicago price \$1.20.	

Ten Years Average

159,184,000 bushels, 23.4 per cent. Average Chicago price 94 3/4 cents.

This report has been taken as quite "bullish," and corn, wheat and oats have moved up quite sharply, particularly corn and oats. For the time being at least, the "bills" are having their innings, and it looks like ultimate higher prices, especially for the higher grades. Spreads continue very wide, however, on all off grade stuff, rejected and smutty grain.

Oats.—We shall likely see an improved demand for oats, as the Americans consider oat supply is inadequate. The corn reserves are smaller than had been anticipated, and it is said that most of the shortage in reserves in both wheat, oats and corn can be traced to the fact that the American farmers feared reciprocity would pass, and hurried their stuff on the market early, leaving a smaller residue in their hands than usual at this time of the year. It is said the oat reserve is also smaller than even in poor crop years.

Although the situation is strong in oats, and likely will continue strong, farmers need not hurry out their dry oats. The tough and damp oats certainly need quick attention.

Barley.—The barley market in the United States at the present time is rather indifferent and congested, but the higher prices in feed stuffs should make a better demand for our lower grades of barley, and in time for our No. 3 and 4 barley.

Flax.—Flax remained almost stationary in the past week, except for a little flurry on Thursday, but the advance was lost on poorer demand for oil in the United States.

Farmers should watch carefully the terminal elevator stocks, and also the world's visible and world's shipments. They are indication of what may be expected in markets.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—		Old	New
Mar. 6	102	101 1/2	102
Mar. 7	101 1/2	101	102 1/2
Mar. 8	102	101	102 1/2
Mar. 9	102 1/2	102	103 1/2
Mar. 11	102 1/2	102	103 1/2
Mar. 12	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Oats—			
Mar. 6		43 7/8	43 5/8
Mar. 7		43 3/8	43 1/8
Mar. 8		43 1/8	43 1/8
Mar. 9		44	44 1/2
Mar. 11		44 1/2	44 1/2
Mar. 12		44	43 1/2
Flax—			
Mar. 6		183 1/2	
Mar. 7		185	
Mar. 8		183 1/2	
Mar. 9		183 1/2	
Mar. 11		182 1/2	
Mar. 12		183 1/2	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 9)

No. 1 Northern

3 cars—	\$1.08 1/2
12,000 bu.—to arr.	1.08 1/2
4,400 bu.—to arr.	1.08 1/2
32,200 bu.—to arr.	1.09
2,000 bu.—to arr.	1.08 1/2
1,000 bu.—to arr.	1.08 1/2
1 cars—	1.09
5 cars—to arr.	1.09
1,000 bu.—to arr.	1.08 1/2
1,000 bu.—to arr.	1.09 1/2
5,000 bu.—North Dakota	1.09 1/2
1 cars—in transit	1.09

No. 2 Northern

2,000 bu.—V.C. to arr.	1.09
17 cars—	1.06 1/2
3 cars—	1.06
4 cars—	1.07
4 cars—	1.06
1 cars—	1.07
1 cars—elev.	1.06
1 cars—	1.06
3 cars—	1.06
1 cars—V.C.	1.08
3,450 bu.—V.C. to arr.	1.08
No. 3 Spring	
1 cars—	1.03 1/2
2 cars—	1.05
1 cars—	1.05 1/2
2 cars—	1.04
4 cars—	1.04
1 cars—	1.04
2 cars—elev.	1.04
1 cars—elev.	1.04 1/2

Rejected

1 cars—	.88
1 cars—	.95
1 cars—frosted	.90
1 cars—	.91

No Grade

1 cars—b.b.	.93
1 cars—	.98 1/2
1 cars—	1.00
1 cars—	1.02 1/2
2 cars—	1.02

Durum

1 cars—No. 3	1.00
Part cars—No. 2	1.02

No. 4

1 cars—	1.00
2 cars—	1.01 1/2
1 cars—	1.00 1/2

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, March 9. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	99c.	\$1.09 1/2
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	96c.	\$1.07 1/2
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	91 1/2c.	\$1.05 1/2
May wheat	102 1/2c.	\$1.08 1/2
July wheat	103 1/2c.	\$1.09 1/2
No. 3 White oats	37c.	51c.
Barley	62c.	70c. to \$1.25
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$8.85
Hogs, top	\$7.25	\$6.70
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$7.45

1 cars—	1.02 1/2
1 cars—	1.02 1/2
2 cars—	1.00 1/2
1 cars—thin	1.00 1/2
1 cars—	1.03

Oats

1 cars—No. 4 white	.50
1 cars—No. 3 white choice	.53
2 cars—No. 3 white f.o.b.	.50
1 cars—No. 4 white	.49 1/2
1 cars—sample to arr.	.50
1 cars—N.G.	.48 1/2
1 cars—N.G.	.49

Barley

1 cars—No. 2 feed	1.06
1 cars—No. 1 feed	1.05
1 cars—sample	.95
5 cars—sample f.o.b.	.95
2 cars—sample	.84 1/2
1 cars—sample	.81 1/2
Part cars—No. 2 feed	.98
1 cars—sample	1.15
Part cars—No. 2 feed	.92
1 cars—No. 1 feed	1.15
1 cars—No. 1 feed Canadian	.88
3 cars—sample	.93
Part cars—sample	.90
Part cars—sample	.85
1 cars—No. 4	1.20
1 cars—No. 1 feed	1.08

Flax

2 cars—N.G.	1.87
1 cars—No. 2	1.94
51 Sax	1.83 1/2
1 cars—No. 2	1.98 1/2
1 cars—No. 1 dock	2.05 1/2
1 cars—N.G.	1.77 1/2
Part cars—N.G.	1.77 1/2
1 cars—No. 1 elev.	2.03 1/2
1 cars—No. 1 dock	2.04 1/2
200 bu.—No. 1 to arr.	2.03 1/2
1 cars—No. 1	2.04 1/2
1 cars—N.G.	1.92

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., March 11.—Local market showed to-day as it did Saturday that there is a lot of wheat for sale above \$1.08. That is, a lot relative to the general volume of trade. It is true that the buying power has expanded considerably since the bullish farm reserve report and that it has been quite aggressive. But the advance has been vigorously fought and the tone during the early session was suggestive at times that the buying power was working close to the point of exhaustion. But strength in Chicago helped to revive it. It was the

local pit that was weak. At one time prices here showed a 1-2 cent. loss, while Chicago was where it closed on Saturday.

Locally wheat receipts were fairly large, although less than a year ago movement. Cash demand was irregular, some salesmen finding it good and others slow. No. 1 Northern was quoted 1 cent over May, with usual 1-2 cent. better premium for a few cars to go to country points.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on March 8 was 15,833,966.40, as against 15,404,561 last week, and 7,085,707 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,051,746, last year 193,897. Amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	3,660.10	4,499.10
No. 1 Nor.	488,726.50	1,000,147.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,772,081.50	1,812,466.40
No. 3 Nor.	2,654,209.40	1,786,933.30
No. 4	2,452,608.40	917,338.10
No. 5	1,377,785.00	525,057.00
Other grades	7,084,894.30	1,039,265.20
	15,833,966.40	7,085,707.40

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 White	33,301.20	225,694.26
No. 2	805,471.03	3,383,467.24
No. 3 White	386,676.08	424,397.00
Ex. 1 Feed	836,125.31	
No. 1 Feed	851,177.07	
No. 2 Feed	277,864.17	
Other grades	575,040.01	954,314.14
Mixed		5,636.26

	3,765,656.19	4,993,492.22
Barley	695,951.00	333,234.00
Flax	871,016.00	365,254.00

Shipments

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	290,846	6,217	30,556
Last year	65,656	13,652	18,692

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

March 8, 1912

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	26,861,078	6,384,970	1,371,730
Last week	25,536,822	5,660,837	1,472,231
Last year	11,318,561	7,164,556	436,441

Ft. William	10,484,021	2,279,250	282,008
Pt. Arthur	5,349,945	1,486,406	413,942
Depot Hbr.		78,951	
Meaford	25,757	434	
Mid. Tiffin	873,569	107,310	
Collingwood	21,886		
Goderich	210,819	39,980	3,000
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	205,448	26,500	1,712
Pt. Colborne	82,262	26,647	
Toronto	75,706	8,796	6,957
Prescott	72,153		
Montreal	23,450	264,034	92,945
Quebec	4,470	412,000	8,058
Victoria Hbr.	175,814		
In vessels in			
Can. Hbrs.	5,663,785	82,000	
Buffalo and			
Duluth	3,123,000	1,572,662	524,857

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from MAR. 6 to MAR. 12, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1'	2'	3'	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1" Seeds	Rej. 2" Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.		3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW 1 Man. Rej	
Mar.																					
6	98	95	90	81½	70	59½	54½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	35½	61	50	47	46	183½	..
7	98	95	90½	82	70	59½	54½	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	..	61	50	..	..	183	..
8	98½	95	90½	82½	70½	60	54½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	36	62	50	..	..	183½	..
9	99	96	91½	82½	70½	60	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	37	62	..	..	..	184	..
11	98½	95½	91	83	71	60	54½	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	37	..	50	..	..	182½	..
12	98½	95	90½	83	70½	59½	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	37	62	50	..	..	..	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending March 9)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	757	1485	nil
C.N.R.	139	493	nil
G.T.P.	4	46	nil

Total last week	900	2024	nil
Total prev. week	691	1626	497
Total year ago	406	679	nil
Butchers east			24
Feeders west			21
Local consumption			855
Hogs west			120

Cattle

The receipts of cattle for the past week are considerably higher than they have been for some weeks, but there is still a scarcity of choice well fed beef and prices are as strong as ever for the best grades. A few loads of good mixed butchers have been sold at \$6.25 and \$6.35, and some extra choice steers, weighing 1200 lbs., brought \$6.50 per cwt. Most of the arrivals today (Tuesday) were common and medium kinds and sold at \$4.00 a cwt., the top price of the day being \$5.25 for a fair lot of mixed butchers. Veals are steady, good calves going 150 to 200 lbs. bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.50 a cwt., and heavy calves from \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs

There has been a liberal supply of hogs the past few days, but now that the Eastern markets are higher the abat-tors are depending on the supply from the West, and prices are being maintained at \$7.25 with not quite so heavy a cut on roughs as stags. Hog prices are more likely to go up than down the next week or two.

Sheep

There has been nothing doing in sheep for over a week.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are on the down grade, following a decline in Eastern creamery, which makes up the bulk of our supply. For Manitoba fancy dairy, dealers are now paying from 28 to 30 cents, for No. 1 26 cents, and for good round lots 24 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are also cheaper, owing to plentiful supplies at low prices being available in the south. Fresh laid are now quoted at 22 cents a dozen.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are unchanged for the present, but a reduction will likely be made at the end of the month.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, March 11.—Manitoba spot wheat is exhausted. Futures to-day closed as follows:—March, \$1.15; May, \$1.09; July, \$1.08.

MARKETED ON C.P.R.

The amount of grain marketed at C.P.R. points to date totals 98,754,000 bushels as against a total of 62,134,000 bushels during the same period last year. Of this year's crop, already marketed, 78,332,000 bushels are wheat and 20,422,000 bushels other grains. Wheat amounting to 48,070,000 bushels and 14,064,000 bushels of other grains comprise last year's total of 62,134,000 bushels. Last Saturday the company marketed 244,000 bushels of wheat and 85,000 bushels of other grains.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 11.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that the Birkenhead market was very slow but decidedly firm at prices last quoted which were for both States and Canadian steers from 15 to 15 1/4 cents per pound.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, March 11.—Toronto Union Stockyards receipts were 87 cars, with 1,656 sheep and lambs and 85 horses.

Trade is good and active. Prices firm, 10 to 15c higher. Receipts only moderate and with everybody in the market to buy there was a brisker trade than for some weeks past. Among the active buyers were Alex. McIntosh, buying export for Schomberg and Son, New York; George Campbell, buying export for Morris and Co., Chicago; H. P. Kennedy, buying for the Montreal Swift's Canadian Co. In addition there was a fair representation of individual buyers for both local and outside trade.

Choice export cattle sold from \$6.90 to \$7.10. Several lots of export sold for local butcher trade at these prices. The general run of good medium butcher steers and heifers, 1000 to 1100 lbs., was very firm at from \$5.35 to \$6.50.

Choice butcher cows were very firm at \$5 to \$5.50; bulls firm at \$4.75 to \$5.50. Common cows steady at \$4 to \$4.60. Stocker trade quiet but good demand for choice stock. Lamb trade very firm, choice Canadian lambs scarce, a few selling at over \$8.

American lambs offering are of poorer quality, but selling from \$7 to \$7.60. Ewes steady to firm at \$4 to \$5.50. Bucks \$3 to \$4.

Hogs, market a little firmer at \$7.10 fed and watered at the market.

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 21

Verigen, J. Van de Sompel; Wadena, L. C. Wirtz; Warman, J. A. Serviss.

WARMAN TO PRINCE ALBERT

District No. 12—Warman North to Prince Albert and East to Valparaiso—Committee: C. E. Hankin, Valparaiso; W. E. Carter, Colleston; Mr. Daniels.

Associations and Secretaries

Birch Hills, C. E. P. Brooks; Beattie, James McRorie; Colleston, A. H. Smith, Prince Albert; Coxby, W. R. Orton; Crescent Hill, F. C. Cantevil, Kinistino; Forrester, G. F. King, N. Tisdale; Fern Glen, M. Fritshaw, Tisdale; Kinistino, J. W. Welsh; Lilly Plain, M. Hall; Mount Forest, J. A. Curtie, Melfort; Morwich, James Scott; Naisberry, Edgar Davidson, Melfort; North Melfort, Oliver Haney; North Tisdale, Thos. E. Holland; Pleasant Valley, J. A. Reid, Melfort; Rosilee, B. H. Butler; Riverside, Nathaniel Accorn; Royal, John Alston; Ridge, W. Kirkby; Kirkpatrick; Red Deer Hill, W. A. McDougall, McDowell; Star City, Samuel Smith; South Melfort, W. Armstrong; Shellbrook, R. Sterling; Sylvania, W. Piches; Tisdale, R. McLean; Valparaiso, Chas. Teale; Willow Hill, S. Litton; Wild Rose, W. Smith.

SASKATOON TO WEST BOUNDARY

District No. 13—All lines running West out of Saskatoon to Boundary will all territory North of South branch of Saskatchewan River—Committee: J. W. Henderson, Kinley; Mr. Carlyle; J. Sanderson, Oliver.

Associations and Secretaries

Anerby, Percy Hopkins; Arelee, G. W. Davis; Adanac, Ashley McAuslan; Belmae, H. Sheppard, Arelee; Biggar, Wesley Scharf; Brock, W. B. Christopher; Buffalo Coulee, J. P. Liddicoat, Howie-dale; Cory, James Graham, Saskatoon; Camberley, E. Jones, Oliver; Cairnsview, Thos. Thompson, Unity; Delisle, W. R. Patterson; Dreyers, R. Earl, Kinley; Dowd Hill, W. Underhill, Druid; Evesham, A. Roadhouse; Fertile Valley, J. Lorimer, Outlook; Fairview, R. L. Messenger, Rosetown; Fisk, Perry G. Walker; Fort-tune, John H. Ball, Rosetown; Good Hope, D. H. Bryce, Salvador; Hope Hall, R. T. Langhorae, Perdue; Harris, George R. Dawson; Hill View, T. M. Fidler; Idaleen, J. Thomas; Ivor, W. W. Brown; Juniata, Louis Coward; Kindersley, M. S. Murchison; Kinley, M. R. Good-fellow; Kensmith, Ole O. Oleson; Ker-robert, A. M. Carlisle; Kingsland, A. Shannon; Lizard Lake, Pearson Smith; Lions Head, Roy S. Wells, Alford; Landis, D. McKenzie; Luceland No. 1, K. W. Sterzen; Luseland No. 2, Chas. H. Hall;

Laura, C. Fay; Milden, C. W. Haney; McTavish, W. Lake, Asquith; Mountain View, Wm. Hendrick, Wiggins; Markinch, J. T. Newman; Naseby, W. Affleck; Netherhill, R. Pewtress; Narrow Lake, E. Tregaskie, box 141, Wilkie; Norman-ton, W. J. Lawless; North Star, Ernest Earl, Gledhow; North Bend, Frank Jacob; Oliver, Ivan J. Tinkiss; Oban, P. Ellaby, Naseby; Pimate, George Liney; Pascal, M. J. Sizer, Coblenz; Perdue, F. J. Batute; Phippen, W. P. Carpenter; Reford, D. S. McFarlane; Rabbitfoot Lake, John Kerr, Swanson; Rutland, R. T. Rickett; Swanson, Bruce Girvan; Salvador, John T. Roper; Senlac, A. H. Brown; Swarthmore, W. J. Armit-age; Saskatoon, J. A. Davies, box 1090; Star View, A. Cotler, N. Lake; Sovereign, W. A. Baird; Tessier, T. R. Campbell; Tazerton, R. L. Messenger; Unity, W. Pirrs; Woodlawn, N. F. Scott, Juniata; Wilkie, N. B. McKim; Wheatfields, H. W. Waindick, Kinley; Zealandia, S. Williams, Haddington; Crooked Valley, George Richards, Scott; Coblenz, James Schommer.

SOUTHERN TERRITORY

District No. 14—All territory South including C.P.R. Main Line West of Moose Jaw—Committee: Thos. Conlon, Moose Jaw; F. Burton, Vanguard; W. S. Lindsay, Deckerville.

Associations and Secretaries

Ada, J. S. Dickson; Augustine, John McDonald, Deanton; Burnham, C. Chap-mau; Blue Hill, W. Levere; Coburg, J. S. McMaster, Moose Jaw; Cataraqua, H. Milne, Moose Jaw; Camlackie, A. S. Armstrong, c-o A. W. Irwin, Moose Jaw; Deckerville, M. S. Lindsay, Mazenoid; Herbert, John Swanson; Leeville (Empire Builders), F. W. Barnett; Lake Johnston, A. E. Crosbie; Mortlach, J. L. Mitchell; Morse, W. A. Nicholson; Main Centre, G. Jahnke Lobetual; Newberry, H. Barber, Moose Jaw; Pioneer, James McKinley, Boharm; Parkbeg, Andrew Lee; Piapot, R. W. Allen; Ryerson, H. Sylvester; Red Lake, James Sinclair; Swift Current, Lewis A. Sackett; Sunny Hill, James Glen, Drinkwater; St. Bos-wells, Wm. Shous; Valiens, S. Ellwood; Valjean; Vanguard, A. Annis, Mound-ville; Waldeck, G. H. Grayson.

MOOSE JAW TO REGINA

District No. 15—Territory East of Moose Jaw to Regina—Committee: Thos. Allcock; W. Wanamaker, Grand Coulee; Mr. Bates, Belle Plaine.

Associations and Secretaries

Belle Plaine, H. Bake, Pense; Fair-ville, R. J. Keyes; Grand Coulee, R. Roe; Sherwood, R. Boyd, box 1228, Regina.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 12

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	98 1/2	97 1/2	90 1/2	Extra choice steers	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50		Fancy dairy	28c-30c	33c	22c-24c
No. 2 Nor.	95	94 1/2	87 1/2	Choice butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	26c	30c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	90 1/2	90	85 1/2	heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.25	Good round lots	24c	27c	15c-16c
No. 4	83	82	80	Fair to good butcher steers				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	70 1/2	70	74 1/2	and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	Strictly fresh	22c	25c	20c
No. 6	59 1/2	60	68 1/2	Best fat cows	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00				
Feed	54	55	61	Medium cows	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.25-4.50	Potatoes			
				Common Cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.50	Per bushel	90	90c	80c-90c
Cash Oats				Best bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	41 1/2	41	30 1/2	Common and medium bulls	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	fat)	40c	40c	
No. 3	62	60 1/2	57	Heavy Calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60		purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.	182 1/2	183 1/2	247	Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		fat)	35c	35c	
Wheat Futures								Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	
May (old)	101 1/2	101 1/2	92 1/2	Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
May (new)	101 1/2	101 1/2		Choice hogs	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.75	Chickens (drawn)	20c	20c	22c
July	102 1/2	102 1/2	94 1/2	Rough sows	\$6.50	\$6.25	6.00-7.00	Fowl	16c	16c	16c-17c
Oats Futures				Stags	\$5.50	\$5.25	5.25-5.75	Ducks	18c	18c	18c
May	44	43 1/2	32 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Geese	18c-20c	18c-20c	21c
July	43 1/2	43 1/2	32 1/2	Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	Turkeys	22c-23c	22c-23c	23c-24c
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	Hay (per ton)			
May	183 1/2	182 1/2	251					No. 1 Wild	\$6	\$6	\$11-\$12
July			241					No. 2 Wild	\$5	\$5	\$10
								No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$12	\$17



FARMING has become a specialized business

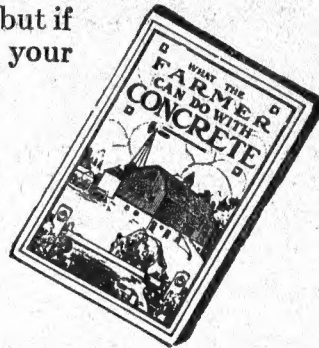
It's no longer a "hit-or-miss" occupation, where "any old way" is good enough. Farmers are buying pianos and automobiles as never before. They're *living* as well as *working*.

The farmer has learned that it *pays* to employ progressive methods. That's why he is ever ready to receive helpful suggestions for improving his crops, his land and his home. It's also the reason that more than fifty thousand Canadian farmers are enthusiastic about our handsome book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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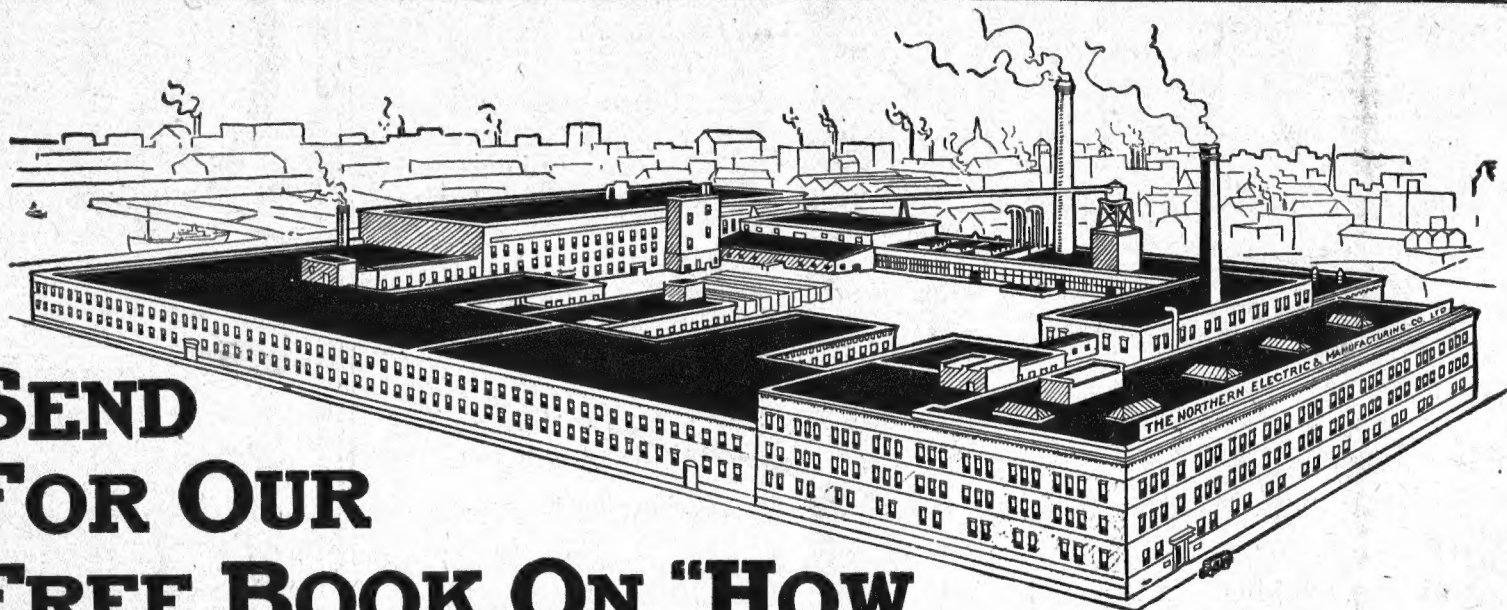
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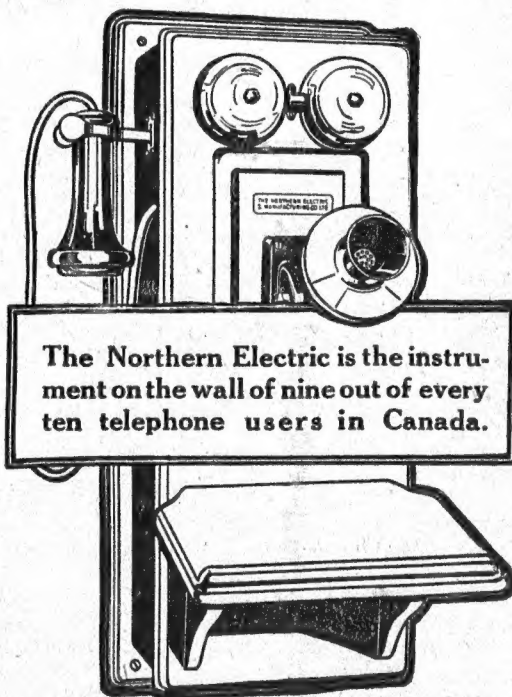
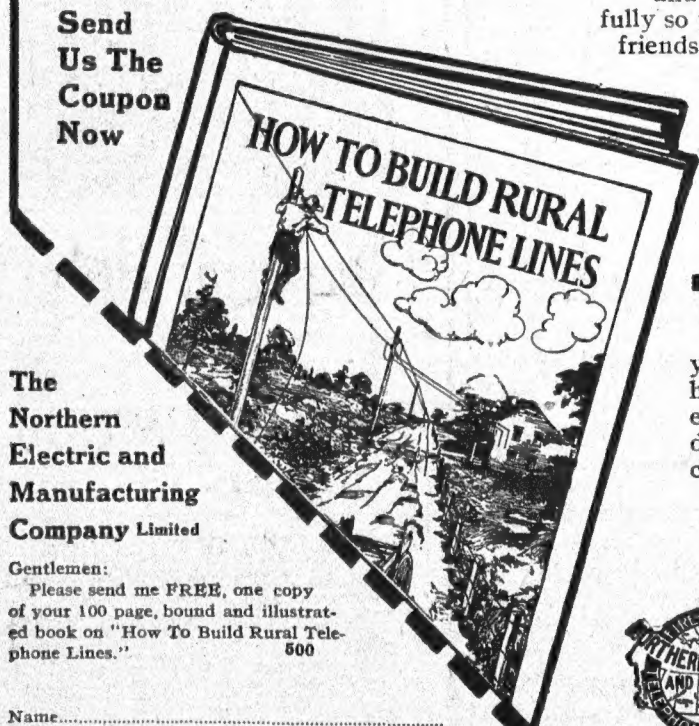
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